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FROM ALBANY.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Some of Governor Morgan's Nominations Overhauled.

SENATE.

Albany, Friday, Feb. 3.

In the Senate this morning an exciting debate took place in relation to the nominations sent into the Executive session by the Governor.

Mr. Hammond, of Steuben, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution that Committees to whom certain nominations have been referred have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Robertson, of Westchester, (Am.,) hoped that the resolution would name the Committee and the nominations. It was too indefinite, and he hoped it would be voted down.

Mr. Hammond withdrew his resolution for the present, but Mr. Spinola, of Kings, (Dem.,) renewed it, [illegible]: "That the Committee of the Senate, to whom were referred certain nominations for Harbor-Masters and Port Wardens, against whose character charges have been made, be authorized to send for persons and papers."

Mr. Robertson—We are not on that order of business now. Is the resolution in order?

The President—It would probably be more desirable to bring the matter up in Executive Session, but the resolution is in order.

Mr. Ramsay, of Schoharie, (Rep.,) moved to lay it on the table, but afterwards withdrew his motion, through courtesy to Mr. Spinola.

Mr. Spinola had but one object in presenting the resolution. If not adopted now it would be impossible to ascertain the facts before the next Executive Session, so as to enable the Senate to act understandingly on the nominations. Charges had been made against some of these nominees.

Mr. Ramsey—I rise to a point of order. I withdrew my resolution only out of courtesy. My motion was intended to cut off debate.

Mr. Lawrence, of Queens, (Dem.)—Will the gentleman from the Fourteenth District state his point of order?

Mr. Ramsey—My point of order is that the resolution must lie over if debated. I repeat that the withdrawal of my motion to lay the resolution on the table was only an act of courtesy. I had no idea that the Senator would debate it.

The President decided debate on the resolution in order.

Mr. Spinola said, if the resolution is not adopted, we shall be in the same condition we have been in before, when attacks were made upon the Governor for his nominations, and when charges of a criminal nature were made against some of the nominees.

Mr. Ramsey—I call the gentleman to order. It is against the rules to refer to anything that has transpired in Executive Session.

The President—So far as the remarks of the Senator from the Third District refer to matters occurring in Executive Session——

Mr. Spinola—I do not intend, Mr. President, to refer to the action of the Senate in——

Mr. Robertson—I rise to a point of order. The Senator from the Third District has been declared out of order. My point is that he cannot now proceed in order without the consent of the Senate.

Mr. Spinola—Then I ask the consent of the Senate to proceed, and I do so because I feel the necessity of doing justice to certain nominees of the Governor against whom were infamous charges.

Mr. Ramsey—I call the gentleman to order. He cannot proceed without the consent of the Senate.

The President—The Senator from the Third is now asking the consent of the Senate. He is in order in so doing, but not in order in referring to matters occurring in Executive Session.

Mr. Lawrence—I would ask how we can get at the facts of this case unless we are permitted to debate the resolutions. Charges, criminal in their nature are made against gentlemen to whom the Governor proposes to entrust the commercial interests of New-York.

Mr. Fiero, of Greene, (Rep.)—I call the Senator from the First to order. He is referring to matters in Executive Session.

Mr. Spinola—I cannot understand why all this fluttering should take place amongst a strong opposition at this simple proposition. Are they afraid of the investigation? Do they fear the damage to be done by the inquiry to the Executive or to the nominees? If he were one of the majority, he should feel very much ashamed to act in such a manner.

Mr. Ramsey—I insist on the point of order, that the gentleman cannot proceed without the consent of the Senate.

Mr. Spinola—I am speaking to the motion for leave.

Mr. Robertson—Then take the vote first, and see if the Senate will grant such leave.

Mr. Spinola—Thank you! I understand the magnanimity of the majority too well for that. I hold I have the right to speak to this motion now before the Senate.

Mr. Munroe, of Onondaga, (Rep.)—I move to adjourn.

Several Voices—Oh, no! Withdraw that! Withdraw that!

Mr. Munroe—No! No! We can get out of it in that way at all events.

After several points of order had been raised, the motion to adjourn was lost by 10 to 13.

A warm discussion now ensued, which ended in the question being taken on granting leave to Mr. Spinola to proceed, which was lost by 9 to 14—Messrs. Fiero, Hammond, Manierre and Truman voting in the affirmative with the Democrats.

Mr. Lapham, of Clinton, (Rep.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried by 18 to 6. Messrs. Colvin, Kelly, Lawrence, Manierre, Spinola and Truman voting in the negative.

Mr. Lawrence moved to reconsider the vote. He had voted in the negative because he desired action on the resolution. It was due to the State, that when charges are made against men proposed to fill the most lucrative offices, to repeat which would pollute the lips of any decent man——

Mr. Lapham—I call the gentleman to order.

The President—The gentleman is out of order, and will confine his remarks to the question of reconsidering.

Mr. Lawrence—I was saying that when the Governor of the State so far forgets himself—

Mr. Lapham—I insist on my point of order.

Mr. Lawrence took his seat.

Mr. Truman, of Tioga, (Rep.,) said he had voted in the negative because he considered it skulking and dodging not to adopt the resolution.

Mr. Spinola—"Good! That's high toned."

Mr. Spinola moved the resolution to reconsider be laid on the table, which was carried.

Bills to incorporate the New-York Homœopathic College and the College of Dental Surgeons were favorably reported on.

On motion of Mr. Robertson the Judiciary Committee was associated with the Committee on Commerce and Navigation in the investigation of Quarantine matters.

The Senate then adjourned over till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Friday, Feb. 3.

Mr. Orlando Allen was in his seat to-day for the first time in three weeks, having been detained at home by severe sickness.

Bills having accumulated above the number required by rule, were read a third time. Among those passed was a bill to authorize a change of name by the Courts, the changes to be filed with the Secretary of State.

The bill to authorize the Common Councils of the cities to compel the attendance of witnesses was, on motion of Mr. Milliken, recommitted to the Committee of the Whole.

The bill to authorize the Supervisors by a two-third vote to abolish the fees of Special Judges and Surrogates was lost by 53 to 35.

The bill to extend the Act creating a Board of Commissioners on Claims of Soldiers of the War of 1812, was passed.

The following bills were reported favorably:

To exempt firemen of cities and villages from a certain amount of taxation.

To authorize Notaries Public to act as Commissioners of Deeds.

To divide the Sixth Judicial District, New-York.

Notices were given of bills, by Mr. Wiley, to impose tolls on railroads.

By Mr. Jacques—To amend the act relative to the fees of certain public officers in New-York.

By Mr. Haskins—For a railroad in Seventh-avenue, New-York.

By Mr. Powell—To give convicts in jails the benefit of hard labor.

By Mr. Cooper—To authorize a railroad from Fulton Ferry to the Hudson River Railroad; and also to confer additional powers on the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

By Mr. Conkling—To repeal the act creating Commissioners of Records in New-York.

Among the bills introduced is the Personal Liberty bill of Mr. Powell. It is brief, and provides, first, that every person who shall come into, or be brought into, or be in this State, shall be free; second, that any person who captures under any pretence whatever, or holds a person as a fugitive slave in this State, shall be guilty of felony, and be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison and by a fine of $1,000, to go to the party aggrieved.

Mr. Callicott brought in a bill to repave and regrade Flatbush-avenue.

By Mr. Pettit—To extend the time generally for the collection of taxes to the first Monday in April, 1860.

Mr. Woodruff introduced a bill to incorporate the German Liederkranz of New-York.

A motion to adjourn over till Monday was debated, and under a call for the yeas and nays was lost.

An invitation to the Assembly was received from the Woman's Rights Convention.

After a long session, the House at 3 P. M. ajourned till to-morrow.

From Our Albany Correspondent.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION OF WEDNESDAY—ACTION OF THE SENATE ON THE NOMINATIONS OF PORT-WARDENS AND HARBOR-MASTERS—THE EXECUTIVE SESSION YESTERDAY.

Albany, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1860.

The Reporter for the "Associated Press" will furnish all there is of interest in the regular proceedings of either branch of the Legislature. I give none of it to-day, for I want to gossip about candidates for office, nominations by the Governor, confirmations by the Senate, and failures to confirm by ditto. Of course, most of the statements are made upon "common fame." They are to be taken for what they are worth, at the risk of the reader, without any guarantee from me as to their being genuine.

Imprimis. Last Winter, when the Senate was rather doubtful, the Governor refrained from making nominations to fill two vacancies which existed in the office of Harbor Master—leaving the incumbents to hold over until this Winter, so that at the present session he had eleven of those lucrative situations at his disposal. There were also four Port Wardens to be appointed, and as Port Warden pickings are about as good as the fees of the Harbor Master, you may believe there was a right smart chance of applicants.

Gentlemen—born-bred gentlemen—entered upon the scramble. The b'hoys—real, genuine b'hoys—put in their claims. Somebodies and nobodies all over the country, some with—and a vast army without—influence, or position, or name I ever heard beyond the school-district in which they lived, precipitated themselves upon the Executive in such masses that you would have surmised the Governor had been sending "for persons and papers" to the inmost recesses of the State.

The Governor granted audiences—the Governor's Secretary took the papers. The persons were assured of the distinguished consideration which awaited them—and bowed out; the papers were filed and labeled and—put away, as all papers are filed, and labeled, and put away, as precisely as if they were invoices per clipper from China, or bills receivable, or stock collateral, or any other invaluable sort of mercantile documents.

At first it was given out that only residents of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn would be appointed. This decision if adhered to, would have materially lessened the embarrassments incident to the disposition of public patronage. Why did not the Governor adhere to it, as he said he should do? Why not, to be sure, but for the best reason in the world—he could'nt help himself. I have no doubt that when he told applicants that would be the rule, he really thought it would. But that was when he acted unadvisedly and without consulting counsel. When he did make out his programme, and it was found that he had taken men from their farms to regulate the proper wharfing of the big and little ships of commerce, of course every man from the country who had been induced to back down by the Governor's assurance, felt very much as though he had been cheated, or bamboozled, or honey-fugled, or something of the sort, and was wrathy accordingly.

It was alleged, too, that there had been "cheating round the board," in one or two other respects. There were at least two gentlemen of veracity as gentlemen, and of standing as politicians, who were very positive that the Governor, (Morgan,) had assured them in direct, plain terms that the individuals for whom they were respectively applying should be appointed, and that nothing should prevent it. I suppose the Governor simply intended to convey to the gentlemen that such was his purpose, and that these assurances, like those given to the "country bumpkins," were given unadvisedly and without the knowledge of counsel.

But who ever knew a disappointed applicant for office to be satisfied? They are always fancying themselves cheated, and betrayed, and deceived, when, in fact, they are only victims of circumstances—circumstances over which even Governors have no control. I have no doubt that when Gov. Morgan told Mr. A, or Mr. B, or Mr. C, D, E and F, that they might rest assured the men they asked to have appointed should be appointed, he really intended to make good the promise. The trouble all arose from the fact that he labored under the delusion of believing Harbor Masters and Port Wardens to be Executive appointments.

So much for the disappointed, and the causes of their disappointments.

They having been duly disposed of, of course all eyes were turned to scan the names of those who constituted the successful—the fifteen that had been chosen out of so many called. I have heretofore expressed my opinion of that list, and I believe I reflected the popular sentiment. Pensioners—some—some raw recruits—an assortment that none could account for, and which certainly could not have been surpassed, if it could have been equaled.

A week those nominations were before the public before they would be considered in the regular order of things. During that week, I mistrust, the Governor has had a surfeit of indignant remonstrances. But what avail remonstrances when a Governor has chosen? It is for the people to confess faults, and to make amends. Governors are wise and resolute, and must stand by their decisions, when they have once proclaimed them. So the Governor adhered.

The evening before the Executive Session, however, it was thought best to canvass the Senate, and to consult Senators—a practice heretofore deemed unnecessary.

The Republican Senators, it is said, promptly responded to the Governor's invitation to take into consideration his nominees, when they would be unembarrassed by the presence of the Democratic fragment of the Senate. The oysters were good—the Roman punch well frozen—the champagne sparkling—the Governor genial, cordial, and practical.

Persuasive, too, were the arguments—but I judge not conclusive. When the Senate went into Executive session, it was pretty well understood that a crisis was impending, and there was. Some few Notaries were confirmed, and then came a motion to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of one of the nominees, Mr. Louis Lounsbury. The Senator who made this motion embraced the occasion to indorse the nominee. "How long have you known him?" was asked by a Republican Senator. "For nearly a year," answered the mover of the resolution to discharge the Committee. "I have known him for twenty-five years," said the Republican Senator, "and I will die in my place in the Senate before I will consent to the confirmation of such a person."

Another nominee's name was mentioned. "I have known him for twenty years," said a Republican, and he proceeded at length to express his opinions of the man, maintaining that he lacked the mental qualifications and habits necessary to the proper discharge of his duties, and that he was entirely wanting in the moral qualities essential in a public officer.

A third nominee was mentioned, when a Senator plainly asserted that he was a thief, that the proof of his being a thief was in a document in the Senate library, and he challenged two or three of the Senators by name to cast their votes in favor of his confirmation.

These are, in brief, the transactions that extended through two hours of the session. There were lulls in the storm, and in the intervals of calm, the names of some against whom there were no especial objections, were presented and confirmed, and in this way seven went through.

When the session broke up, a motion was pending to refer the balance of the nominees to a select Committee of three, "with power to send for persons and papers." It is understood that a majority of the Republican Senators would have voted for this resolution. Among the new members there was evident a feeling that the Senate could not afford to confirm the nominees against whom their own political friends had brought such serious charges. It is possible this feeling will last through the week, and grow stronger—though great efforts will be made to break down the motion, and very determined efforts will be made to have it pass. I doubt whether it can be voted down with impunity. It is hard, even with closed doors, to do such things.

Pity, is it not, that a Governor should nominate "thieves" for public positions! Strange, would it not be, that Senators should have such terms bandied about, and give them no heed. And yet both appear to be within the experience of the week.

This evening, just as the session was about to close, Senator J. M. Murphy and Senator Connolly asked unanimous consent to give notices of bills. Consent being given, Mr. Connolly gave notice of a bill to construct a railroad in Avenue D, East Broadway and other streets; and Mr. Murphy, to authorize roads in Fourteenth and other streets, and Seventh-avenue (parallel to Broadway) and other streets. These are understood to be *the bills* upon which the strongest combinations have been made up.

All the town was in a ferment to-day about Wendell Phillips. The Young Men's Association invited him to lecture. The invitation was given two months ago, and accepted, for the 2d of February. Ever since there have been threats that he would not be permitted to deliver his lecture. The Lecture Committee were censured for extending the invitation, and fears were entertained that a row might be the consequence. The hall of the Association not being large enough to seat the audience usually attending the course, the Committee procured one of the churches, and announced the lecture to come off there. This morning the Church authorities notified the Committee that they would not open the Church, and so the Committee had to put up with their own lecture-room, which will seat about a thousand persons. Long before the lecture this room was filled to overflowing with one of the most fashionable audiences that has ever attended any lecture—a large proportion of those admitted being ladies. Hundreds were turned away. The lecture was concluded without any indications to justify the anticipation of a disturbance, and the brilliant intellect of the lecturer is now the common topic of conversation. It was unfortunate for the coffers of the Association that a larger room could not have been secured.

The weather is bitter cold—the thermometer ranging away down below zero, during the hours of the night, and only raising above the cypher for a few hours when the sun is in the zenith. LEO.

FROM WASHINGTON.

John W. Forney Elected Clerk of the House.

Mr. Hoffman, of Maryland, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Introduction of the Post-Office Appropriation Bill.

Project of New Political Combination.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 3.

As I predicted, Col. Forney was to-day elected Clerk to the House of Representatives, and immediately entered on the discharge of his duties. This result seems not to be regretted by any but President Buchanan and his intimate friends, as Col. Forney's great ability and efficiency are recognized by all. He goes into office entirely free, and uncommitted to any party or clique, and in remodeling the *personnel* of his office will have an eye only to the faithful discharge of his public duty. It is said that he will retain Messrs. Barclay, Buck and Walker. The latter is reading Clerk, and is popular with all parties, but is attached to none. The election of Mr. Hoffman was also predicted in my dispatch. His predecessor, Mr. Glossbrenner, it is understood, will be appointed United States Treasurer by Mr. Buchanan. The caucus, to-morrow, will decide between the rival candidates for door-keeper, post-master and printer.

Speaker Pennington exhibited to-day decided improvement in his management and control of the House, and I doubt not he will preside with efficiency when a little more familiar with the rules. No one questions that he will preside with impartial justice to all parties.

The act of mourning on the part of the Richmond *Enquirer* is regarded here, even by Southern men, as hypocritical and silly.

The Mexican treaty and correspondence has been printed. It was yesterday laid before the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, and will be reported back on Tuesday, when the merits of the treaty will be discussed.

Secretary Toucey had a long interview to-day with General Cass, touching the execution of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty by the Home and African squadrons, on which subject Government is now preparing a rejoinder to Lord John Russell's note, in which he charges that the constant notice taken by the United States Government of all complaints presented by men engaged in the Slave-Trade traffic, only emboldens them in the use of the American flag to protect their piracy.

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings appeared on the floor of the House to-day, and was surrounded by his old legislative friends.

Señor Zagarra, the Peruvian Minister, is considered out of danger, though he improves very slowly.

The Post-office Appropriation will probably be passed on Monday, under suspension of the rules.

A Pacific Railroad bill is being perfected which harmonizes all conflicting interests, and which is likely to become a law.

Notices were given during the day, in the House, that bills will be hereafter introduced as follows:

By Mr. Scott, of California—Bill for the purpose of establishing communication by railroad and telegraph between the Atlantic States and California, and other purposes.

By Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania—Bill to prevent the sale of public lands, except to actual settlers on the public domain.

By Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania—Bill for the purpose of raising revenue to meet necessary expenses of Government, to prevent frauds on the revenue, to establish home valuations, and to impose specific duties on iron and coal and such other articles as may be necessary to protect American industry.

By Mr. Briggs, of New-York—Bill granting power to Assay Office, in New-York, to coin gold and silver.

By Mr. Cobb, of Alabama—Bills abolishing Franking privilege; repealing act fixing the pay of Senators and representatives; repealing act establishing Court of Claims; amending preëmption laws, so as to protect *bona fide* settlers; repealing or modifying certain laws relating to the public lands; to repeal act granting preëmptions to mail contractors.

By Mr. English, of Indiana—Bill to provide for taking an immediate census of the inhabitants of Kansas Territory.

By Mr. Aldrich, of Minnesota—Bill granting one hundred and sixty (160) acres of the public lands to every man twenty-one years old, on condition of occupancy.

By Mr. Curtis, of Iowa—Bill for construction of a Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. Washburne, of Illinois—Bills appropriating money for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors, and to amend the steamboat law.

By Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas—Bills to defray the expenses of the Territory of Minnesota and expenses of Minnesota Constitutional Convention. Q.

From Another Correspondent.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 3.

The developments of to-day have been an interment of the Black Republican Party proper, and the birth of a new Mulatto Party, to consist of Republicans and Southern Americans. The programme is, that Mr. Bates, of Missouri, shall be the Presidential nominee of this alliance, which, it is thought, will avoid the charge of sectionalism; Simeon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President, which, with Forney's aid, is expected to make sure of that State and New-Jersey, and Mr. Seward has consented to accept the English Mission, with an understanding that on his return after the lapse of four years from his Rochester speech, he shall be taken up as the candidate for the succession. This programme is founded on positive information, and Forney has been the engineer of the alliance. The Republicans will not move for Committees of Inquiry into the Departments, but will follow the example set by Mr. Ogle, of Pennsylvania, in 1844, when he moved directly for Committees of Inquiry on Martin Van Buren's action. There will be three Committees; one to examine the President, touching the contract for Post-office blanks, and any other contracts which he may have directed; another to investigate the action of the President, with reference to the Chicago and other Post-offices; and a third to examine and report upon the agencies used by the President and Vice-President to carry the Lecompton bill through both Houses. Col. Forney has enlisted as engineer-in-chief under the new "trucklebed coalition," as it has to-day been christened. He pleads that to strike at the Departments would merely be to lop the branches, and would gratify the President, who regards every Cabinet officer as a rival against his renomination or that of Breckenridge. By striking at the President in person, the root of the evil will be reached, and the developments in the Post-office and Contract Departments are expected to be fearful. Forney is exultant, and said to-day, in all companies, "I will support the Charleston nominee, provided they allow me to make the platform." This is a modest request, and may be granted. It now seems likely that the Postmastership of the House can alone be saved by the Democrats, but even this is a chance. M. B.

From the Associated Press.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 3.

Mr. Forney's election as Clerk of the House was effected by the votes of all present who had voted for Speaker Pennington, together with those of Horace F. Clark and Riggs, and with the exception of Mr. Davis, of Maryland.

Col. Forney was serenaded to-night. In the course of his oratorical response he said the Republican Party had been basely slandered in being held responsible by the political opponents for the Harper's Ferry raid. He had witnessed with pain the conduct of Northern Democrats, in concert with those of the South, in furthering the views of the Administration for the perpetualization of Slavery. Our country has higher and nobler ends. He would guard and protect every South[illegible] right, and enforce the Fugitive Slave Law. In conclusion, he said he was like Mazeppa, when bound to his steed, who when sent forth on his perilous journey from which it was designed he should never return, shouted back to his persecutors, "I will return one day." If the President, seated in his parlor, could hear these shouts he would know that he (Forney) was here.

Mr. Hoffman also received the votes of the Republicans and about half the American vote, and was thus elected Sergeant-at-Arms. Seven Americans, viz: Messrs. Maynard, Moore of Kentucky, Quarles, Stokes, Hatton and Smith of North Carolina, voted for Mr. Underwood. Mr. Glossbrenner, in addition to the Democratic votes, received those of Messrs. Bouligny, Birstow, Hardeman, Hill, Leach of North Carolina, and Vance, who belong to the Southern Opposition.

The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Phelps today appropriates $4,296,000 for the deficiencies of the year ending with June last, and for part of the present fiscal year $2,400,000, under the law of 1826, in payment of the salaries of the officers and clerks, and for the transportation of the mails. The third section provides for an interest of six per centum on and after the expiration of the quarter in which the mail service was rendered, and a sufficient sum to pay it, and appropriates one thousand dollars for temporary clerk hire to expedite the payment. No doubt is entertained that the bill will be passed next week.

Hon. Clark B. Cochrane writes to a friend here that he will soon return to Washington, and that instead of being a patient in a Lunatic Asylum, he is living with the family of Dr. Gray, the Superintendent, having gone to Utica to obtain his medical advice for chronic consumption and rheumatism.

Mr. Briggs gave notice in the House to-day that he would introduce a bill granting power to the Assay Office in New-York to coin gold and silver.

Mr. Scott also gave notice of a bill to establish communication, by a railroad and telegraph, between the Atlantic States and California.

The Republicans will again meet in conference tomorrow on the subject of the election of a Doorkeeper and Postmaster.

The number of applicants for subordinate places is unusually large.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 3.

Mr. Fenton, of New-York, (Rep.,) called up his resolution offered on Wednesday, that a message be sent to the Senate informing that body that a quorum has assembled, and chosen Mr. Pennington Speaker, and that the House is now ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, (Dem.,) wanted to know, if the resolution was adopted, who was to carry it to the Senate.

The Speaker replied that the acting Clerk would.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, (Dem.,) raised the question that by the law of 1789, the precedent in the 31st Congress, nobody can notify the Senate until a Clerk is elected and sworn in, and till then no business is in order. He moved to proceed to the election of Clerk.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) asked if there should be a protracted contest for Clerk, who would record the proceedings?

Mr. Smith replied in such a case they could appoint a *pro-tempore* Clerk.

The Speaker decided that the practice has been in accordance with Mr. Fenton's resolution. There was no necessity to have any delay till the election of a Clerk.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New-York, (Dem.,) said the sending of a message to the Senate was no more business than the running up of the flag every day to indicate that the House is in session.

Mr. Fenton's resolution was adopted.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, that a Committee be appointed to act in conjunction with such a Committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to wait on the President and inform him that both Houses are assembled and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Mr. Grow gave notice of his intention to introduce a Homestead bill.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, (Rep.,) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill amendatory of the steamboat law, and also a River and Harbor bill.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to proceed to the election of a Clerk, previous to which there was a call of the House.

Mr. Schwartz, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) nominated Mr. Forney.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, nominated James C. Allen, late Clerk.

Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, (Am.,) nominated Samuel Taylor, of Tennessee.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, (Dem.,) nominated David E. L. Dawson, of Alabama.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Elliott, Whiteley, Smith, of Virginia, and Maynard, Tellers.

The ballot resulted:

Whole number	221	Mr. Taylor	23
Necessary to a choice	111	Mr. Dawson	8
Mr. Forney	112	Mr. McKnew	1
Mr. Allen	77		

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the House decided to proceed to the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, (Dem.,) nominated the present incumbent, Mr. Glossbrenner, saying he was one of the best officers who had ever filled that place, and against whom not one word of complaint had been made in any quarter.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland (American,) nominated H. A. Hoffman, of Maryland.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia (Dem.,) nominated Jas. C. Allen, who, he said, had been a steady and consistent Democrat, and had never voted for the exclusion of naturalized foreigners from the privileges to which they are entitled under the Constitution and laws. He believed Mr. Hoffman was elected to a former Congress by Know Nothings, and supported all the proscriptive principles and policy of the Know Nothing Party.

Cries of "Order," from the Republican side.

He commended to the admiration of the country the fact, that the party whose chief desire for organization was, as their Mr. Sherman had asserted, that they might expose the corruption of the Administration, had inaugurated their proceedings by electing as Clerk a man whom a Committee of this House has found guilty of malfeasance.

Cries from the Republican side of "Order."

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, (Dem.,) inquired whether Mr. Hoffman was not nominated or recommended, as rumor said, by the Black Republican caucus yesterday.

Mr. Garnett thanked God that he was not a member of that caucus, but he understood the fact to be as Mr. Houston had stated. He withdrew the nomination of Mr. Allen.

Messrs. Bocock, Harris, of Maryland, Colfax and Garnett were appointed tellers.

Before the vote was announced, Mr. Forney was sworn in as Clerk.

Mr. Hoffman was elected Sergeant-at-Arms. He received 114; Mr. Glossbrenner, 92; Mr. Underwood, 7.

The Speaker declared Mr. Hoffman elected.

On motion of Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) the Speaker was authorized to appoint the Standing Committees of the House.

Mr. Spinner, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that Mr. Allen, the late Clerk, be allowed $8 per diem from the 4th of December, 1859, till the 3d of February, 1860, for extra services, in addition to his salary.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) knew he was doing an ungracious act, but he felt bound to oppose the resolution, as he did a similar one some years ago, for the benefit of the gentleman just elected.

The Clerk—The law fixes the compensation at thirty-six hundred dollars, and that was enough.

Mr. Spinner referred to the fact that when a similar resolution was passed for the benefit of Mr. Forney, it was almost unanimously.

The Yeas and Nays were taken on the adoption of the resolution, which was rejected.

An unsuccessful motion was made to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, (Anti-Lecomp. Dem.) asked but failed to receive consent, to offer a resolution proposing to replace the former seats and desks in the Hall.

Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the purpose of raising revenue to meet the current expenses of the Government, for preventing frauds on the revenue, and for protecting iron, coal and other articles.

Several gentlemen on the Democratic side objected to the notice.

Mr. Sherman moved that when the House adjourn, it be to Monday.

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, (Dem.,) wished to know whether this was desired by the Speaker, in order that the latter might in the meantime appoint the Standing Committees.

Mr. Sherman replied that the committees would not be announced earlier than Wednesday, but his friends wanted some time to arrange for the election of the remaining officers of the House.

Mr. Hughes, of Maryland, (Dem.,) wanted the Post-office Deficiency bill passed now. If it was not, the country would see on whom rested the responsibility.

Mr. Leake, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said the reason assigned by Mr. Sherman was not sufficient to induce the Democrats to consent to an adjournment until Monday.

Mr. Sherman replied that by meeting to-morrow they could do nothing, as a single objection would prevent the Post-office bill being acted on, as the rules require it shall first be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Leake—Don't you want a caucus to-morrow?

Mr. Sherman—We may have one.

Mr. Houston—Let's stay here and finish the election of officers.

The question on an adjournment to Monday was decided in the affirmative by sixteen majority.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, (Dem.,) asked unanimous consent to introduce the the following bill:

A Bill making appropriations to defray the deficiency in the appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department, for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1859, and in part for the support of the Post-office Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860.

Be it enacted, &c., that the sum of four million, two hundred and ninety-six thousand, nine dollars and twenty-six cents be, and the same is, hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the revenues and defraying the expenses of the Post-office Department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, that towards the support of the Post-office Department for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1860, the sum of four million dollars payable out of any money arising from the revenue of the Post-office Department, are hereby appropriated—and the further sum of two million four hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, payable out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Said sums to be expended in conformity with the provisions of the act approved the 2d day of July, 1836, in the payment of the salaries of officers and clerks and for the transportation of the mails.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum to commence one month after the expiration of the quarter in which the service was rendered, and to the date of the approval of this act, shall be paid on all sums found due to contractors for carrying the mails, and that a sum sufficient to pay the same be and the same is, hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, that the sum of one thousand dollars be, and the same is her by appropriated for the services of temporary clerks in expediting the payment of the creditors of the Post-office.

Mr. Phelps—If the bill be received, I will enter a motion to commit to the Committee of the Whole, and as we have no Printer, I trust it will be printed in the proceedings of this day, and we can act upon it on Monday.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois—I wish to ask the gentleman does his bill propose to reinstate the mail service of the country which has been discontinued?

Mr. Phelps—It does not, because that can be considered as well another time. I think all we ought to do now is to make appropriations to provide for those needy and depressed contractors who are going on with the mail service, and when we come to make the appropriations to supply the residue of the deficiency for this fiscal year, to appropriate the revenue of the Department for that purpose, and whatever is necessary from the treasury. The question of the discontinued routes can then be considered.

Mr. Washburne—Will that other bill need to be taken up? Does this bill embrace any appropriation extending beyond the 31st day of December last?

Mr. Phelps—No, Sir. In my opinion it will hardly be sufficient to pay the Post-office Department to that time. I think it will about do that.

Mr. Washburne—I have no objections to this bill if it will not interfere with early action on that subject.

The bill was read a first and second time by its title.

Mr. Phelps—Now I propose, in order to keep the bill before the House, to move to commit to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Houston—There can be no objection to the bill, or if there be, it is only because it does not appropriate for the entire year. I will not make that objection, because I do not desire to interpose any obstacle in the way of speedy action upon it, but as it is a very short one, and can be understood without difficulty if read in the presence of the House, and as the case is an extraordinary one, I ask that the bill be put upon its passage.

Voices on the Republican side—Agreed.

Mr. Phelps—Gentlemen upon that side have been consulted, and they have expressed to me a desire that the bill shall be printed so that they can read it, and I feel under obligation to let it take that course. If gentlemen on that side are willing to consider it now, however, I certainly have no objections. Let it be read.

Mr. Stanton—The Senate has adjourned to Monday, and if we pass the bill now it cannot reach them till then, and not a day will be saved. It appropriates about two millions of dollars.

Mr. Houston—It does not appropriate so much. If we pass it this evening it will go to the Senate early on Monday morning.

Mr. Stanton—I will not object if nobody else does.

Mr. Jones, of Georgia, (Dem.)—I object. I do not object to the reading of the bill, but I do object to its passing till it can be printed, so that we can all read it. If we pass it now we pass an important bill, in my opinion, in too much of a hurry.

Mr. Phelps—Let it be printed, then, in the day's proceedings, and it will be ready on Monday. I enter the motion that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union; and now, Mr. Speaker, I submit the motion that the House adjourn. Adjourned.

THE REPUBLICANS JUBILANT.

AN INDIANA SENATOR PHOTOGRAPHED.

Notes, Comments and Sketches.

How Speaker Pennington was Elected.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1860.

Last night, about 11 o'clock, the dignified repose of Willard's was suddenly invaded by a brass band heading a noisy and excited procession—the object of this demonstration being a compliment to Gov. Pennington, who was keeping open house, in the rooms occupied by John Sherman until yesterday morning. After complimenting our new Speaker, and being complimented in return, the procession penetrated the main passage in front of the drawing-rooms, and there called out John Sherman, who took his stand on a chair and delivered a rather bitter harangue. It was not—so far as the writer heard—an address worthy of Mr. Sherman's better judgment, having in it a great deal of the venom engendered by disappointment, and being addressed to a miscellaneous crowd of men—such as are in the habit of following bands of music—already excited by triumph, tipple and the glow of Gov. Pennington's hospitality.

Loud cries for Hickman were then raised, and finally this gentleman was hoisted in his turn on the chair and commenced a speech full of direct and taunting threats against the South. The scene was a curious one. In the drawing rooms were collected several hundred ladies, most of them in full toilet, having only just returned from the ball of Secretary Cobb, or being on their way to another ball at the house of Horace F. Clark.

Within the three large, velvet-furnished and richly-mirrored drawing-rooms, opening on the hall, these ladies were collected, most of them huddling together, half-frightened at the mob outside; and a few of the Southern ladies looking—and very properly so—extremely indignant at some of the sentences which they were obliged to hear. There was no escape for any of these, as the hall was blocked to its full capacity, and Hickman, standing aloft in front of the central folding-door, seemed to take pleasure in stimulating his outside audience to violence, while at the same time enjoying, in sidelong glances, the turmoil, anger and feminine trepidation which were at work within.

This speech could not be regarded otherwise than as an Abolition harangue of the most inflammatory nature; and but for the presence of so many ladies on the occasion, it is most probable that the vigorous hisses which were called forth now and again, might have been changed into more decisive forms of disapprobation. It certainly was not good taste to deliver such a speech, with such surroundings; and the brags of physical courage in which Mr. Hickman indulged are undoubtedly true, but might just as well have benn omitted. On the whole, the scene recalled a striking French print—"St. Antoine invading St. Germain," which used to be in vogue a dozen years ago.

Loud cries were then made for Cameron, Adrain and Reynolds; but none of these were present. The music then withdrew, and the procession followed it, leaving the hotel in peace. With this exception, nothing could be more harmonious than the reception given to Pennington's election; and the Southern men appear as well satisfied to see him in the chair as if he had filled it all his life. He will, of course, for some time commit mistakes, and need the aid of older parliamentarians on the floor; but of his fair disposition no doubt is entertained, and if he follows his own judgment and natural bent he will be pretty sure to go right. The only fear for him is, that he may be used by more cunning men to carry out a subversive and illegitimate scheme of warfare in the ensuing Presidential campaign. The foregoing is about the tone in which conservative men speak of his election.

In the Senate, to-day, Jefferson Davis introduced a very important bill in reference to the Territories, and Senator Fitch, of Indiana, made a stump speech to the South against the nomination of Judge Douglas. This last was so utterly uncalled for, and so unfairly dragged in—lugged in—tumbled in, head over heels, and pressed upon the Senate, that nothing can explain it except the whisper which points to the White House as the real source of the harangue, and to Mr. Fitch as the mere conduit-pipe through which a good deal of executive bile was poured upon the Senate. He denounced Douglas as "an insipient John Brown," and seemed to imagine that, if the Little Giant were searched upon the spot, various samples of pike-heads might be found hid away in the tail-pockets of his coat.

Fitch is a middle-sized, graceful, and well-built man, apparently not over forty-three or forty-five, but with hair curiously marked by age, being brown on the top of his head and almost white round the edges, as if the sluggish pulse in his veins had not strength to drive the coloring matter any distance through the straight and horny fibres. He has a round, full, rather high forehead, not marked by any particular character; eyebrows of a sudden arch, concealing hazel-gray eyes set in dangerous proximity; an irregular nose, with a round, white button on the end of it; thin, straight, and almost colorless lips, such as the painters of mythology give to Envy; great breadth of face just below the cheek bones, indicating large caution; a pale and laborious complexion, shown to disadvantage by the absence of any beard; and a neat, rather careful style of dressing—the carriage of the man being dignified, and his back very erect, as if to make up in physical straightness for the obliquity of his political action. He has a coarse, hempen texture of voice—the ring of no metal in it, not even brass; but he speaks with active and deliberate monotony, and seems fond every five minutes of lugging in some veteran piece of law Latin or State motto of the *E Pluribus Unum* kind, which he gives with unction. As to the matter of his harangue, it is well enough arranged; all the stereotyped charges being produced in due procession, and the whole not being very much inferior to one of the articles written by Constitution Browne in his more judgmatical, dogmatical, pragmatical and argumentative editorial agues. The sting goading Fitch to this explosion is undoubtedly the action of Indiana in sending a delegation instructed for Douglas to Charleston.

A very different kind of man is Gen. Jeff. Davis—as polished as Fitch is coarse; as brilliant as Fitch is blood-thirsty; these words being, of course, used in their political sense. Davis is a nervously-built man, of middle height, thin, quivering, full of excitable emotions, with a forehead of immense capacity and breadth; sparkling and very deeply-set gray eyes, one of which has been almost destroyed by the anguish of tic doloreaux; a hooked nose, slender, and with nostrils almost transparent; a mouth vigorously sinewed, and channeled at its sides; a delicate, thin lower-face, betraying the pangs of physical ailment in every tracing; cheeks hollow and wasted as if by dyspepsia, and no resources visible to sustain the man at his present height of labor and power, except the unconquerable spirit of rule, and an intellect which shines out in pervading lustre through every lineament and gesture. A prematurely gray-haired, prematurely wrinkled man—a chivalrous, high nature, turned to bitterness by agonies of the body and the disappointment of cherished hopes; a courteous, cultivated gentleman, whose wit is a rapier, drawing blood wherever it touches; whose fancies are never so rich as when they place some more prosperous rival in a ridiculous or humiliating position. A soldier of undoubted gallantry, a scholar of high attainments, always frank and kind to those beneath him—always haughty and malicious to those who can presume to be his peers—no wonder that Jefferson Davis longs for disunion, as the only means of giving him that ascendancy which his ambition hungers for, and which his talents could then command; no wonder that he should most bitterly hate Douglas, who is, to say the least, his peer in intellect, and who possesses in addition those popular qualities—that electricity evoking the personal devotion of multitudes—which Davis must keenly feel that he himself does not possess.

Fitch's speech is for the most part directed over the head of Senator Toombs—that is to say, apparently aimed at Toombs, but really intended to strike Douglas. Now Senator Toombs is also a very striking figure—a type-man in his own class; and while the hempen harangue goes on, he may as well be sketched. Fancy, then, a tall, swarthy, burly, rather corpulent figure, crowned with a shock of dark brown hair, jagged as a haystack struck by lightning—pendant as a drift of seaweed flung up to be sundried on some rock by the last billow of a tempest. The whole head is massive and lionlike; the forehead broad and low; the eyes dark, large and lustreless, except when excited by passion—the lower lids having a nervous fullness and bagginess, (to coin a word,) as if filled with unshed tears; the nose, not large, but standing out in bold relief; the mouth passionate, powerful and voluptuous; already a development of what will be in old age, a pelican-sack of double chin; the complexion sallow and changeable; the throat massive and muscular; not a bad face to look at, and a very suggestive one to study. The man has duration of life in his organization, and will probably be a public character of eminence—having ripened but slowly—for the next twenty-five or thirty years. Never having heard him speak, it can only be inferred from his *physique* that his voice is a deep, rich double-bass, of the rumbling, roaring, muttering kind; and that his diction would naturally be sluggish, level, and hoarse at first—men of this nature requiring to lash themselves into excitement by the sound of their own sentences, before the seals-of-Solomon can be uplifted from the deep and moody abysses of passion, out of which their full storm of rhetoric has to be invoked.

Sitting next to Douglas on one of the Diplomatic sofas is Senator Fitzpatrick, of Alabama—laughing with the Judge at some of Fitch's points, and occasionally turning round toward Breckinridge, who sits smoking a cigar just within the entrance of one of the cloak-rooms. Fitzpatrick is a very tall and powerful looking man, not gracefully built, but with an amiability of expression which makes up for any statuesque deficiency. He has brown hair, a high but not broad forehead; blueish eyes, full of dignity and kindness; a straight nose, rather inclined to droop; full lower face; a small mouth, small ears, a throat in which the apple is very prominent; a hale and fresh complexion carrying its rosiness beyond the fiftieth Winter; a soft, patient and conservative air over the whole, and that traditional style of black neck-tie, black satin vest, black body coat, black trowsers and broad-toed boots, such as would appear to be the inevitable doom of all Southern and Western men who are not in the habit of paying frequent visits to New-York or Europe. Gov. Fitzpatrick has recently been elected Vice-President of the Senate, and is a wealthy planter of the South, owning many slaves, and famed beyond others for his indulgence and liberality to those placed under his care. One who has never truckled to the Secession sentiment, he has rather been outbid during the past few years by the violent ravings of the Yancey school; but already the hour of reaction in Alabama is at hand, and the crazy resolutions of the late State Convention there have had the good effect of making the people for the first time pause and examine that abyss towards which the Clay and Yancey leaders were hurrying them. Mr. Fitch has just concluded, and it is now post-hour. The Republican Caucus is in session at the other end of the Capitol, Hickman, Haskin and Swarts being in attendance—Adrain and Winter Davis preferring to be represented by proxy. It is said that they will recommend Forney for the Clerkship, to repay the Anti-Lecompton aid; and that Hoffman, of Maryland, will be made Sergeant-at-Arms as a return to Winter Davis. The Doorkeepership has not yet been discussed; and Dr. Chaffee failing to get the Clerkship, may take it. The Democrats will probably renominate all the present officers, including, more especially, Glossbrenner, who has been lending them money for drinks and extras; but if Chaffee, a Republican, or Ford of Ohio, ditto, can, as they boast, bring ten or fifteen Republican votes on personal grounds, then the Democrats may take up either of these for the sake of beating "Forney, the horror of the White House."

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1860.

The celebrated circus company of political acrobats will assemble on the floor in about ten minutes. Warren Winslow will canter in at the head of his Democratic stallions, and Ben Stanton, of Ohio, will lead in his celebrated Republican trained mules. Adrain, of New-Jersey, will perform the highly curious feat of creeping through a hole only large enough to admit the body of a quill; and Pugh, of Alabama, will astonish us by leaping through a dozen papered hoops in succession, each circular disc having inscribed thereon a full copy of the Constitution. Horace F. Clark will appear in spangled tights, enacting the character of the Restored Gladiator, and drawing down roars of applause. Crawford, of Georgia, will make Rome howl as the Fire-King, swallowing fifteen red-hot iron balls in succession, drinking a glass of water between each, and opening his mouth to allow the escape of that steam generated in his intervals. Carter, of New-York, will be successful as "the venerable Caseby," traveling on his phrenological bumps, and making great capital out of his handsome appearance. Hatton, of Tennessee, will play a star engagement as the Southern Hercules, twenty-two of his light-weight South American friends climbing up over his shoulders and extended arms, tier above tier, until John A. Gilmer, who will be at the apex of the pyramid, will be enabled to touch the shield of North Carolina on the central window of the roof. Israel Washburn, Jr., in hairy flesh tights, will rival the wildest feats of the chimpanzee by climbing round all parliamentary cornices, holding on only with his teeth and eyebrows. Curtis, of Iowa, will trot in on all-fours, barking in a manner not to be distinguished from a true St. Bernard; and McQueen, of South Carolina, will startle all observers as the Red Man of Aga, by throwing knives at the Northwestern Democracy, in a manner to scare them badly, but without doing any positive damage.

It is now noon, and ring-masters Sherman and Keitt crack their long whips on the floor, and begin to stir up the animals. The Christian religion having failed to produce an organization, resort is now had to a learned Rabbi, who appears in full canonicals, and delivers a very excellent prayer. Ben Perley Poole, who sits beside me, suggests that this is the result of the irrepressible conflict—the crush between the North and the South having at length squeezed out the "juice." Some think that the Rabbi has been produced by Secretary Cobb to insure favorable discount for certain Treasury Notes, while others give the affair a political signification, and suspect that Mr. Levy, of this city, is laying pipes for a ticket to consist of Senators Benjamin and Yulee, as the President and Vice of a Southern Jerusalem. At any rate the Rabbi makes an excellent prayer—the crumbling despotisms of Asia figuring largely in the foreground of his invocation.

The prayer over, a roll-call of the whole equestrian force is instituted, and it is found that many of the Democratic performers are absent. Meantime Galusha A. Grow is turning vigorous summersaults in the central aisle, whirling round so fast in the air as to defy all identification of his features. Jetur R. Riggs is chalking his buskins to hold on with prehensile feet to the New-Jersey mule and the Illinois pony—both now champing their bits and preparing to start off in opposite directions—the question being as to which shall be able to secure a monopoly of the valuable rider. John H. Reynolds is spreading a carpet in the left-hand corner, upon which he means to lie down when performing his famous entertainment of balancing two red-hot pokers on the bare points of his big toes. John J. Perry, of Maine, is dressing for the part of Daniel Webster, and will soon arise on one leg, clad in a Roman toga, his left hand pressed over his heart, his right extended and holding a scroll—in the traditional attitude of the Great Expounder. Boteler and Mallory are now costuming themselves in the cloak-room, and will issue out presently attired as the Corsican Brothers. Maynard, of Tennessee, is to execute a war dance in the character of a Mohican Sachem, and Hill, of Georgia, will be unveiled by and by as the "Unfinished Statue."

Great delay has been experienced from the absence of Horace F. Clark, Mr. Bocock having to call the Ayes and Nays on various questions, in order to gain time for the absent man's return. At length he appears at the door, and then the previous question is moved by Grow—extra William Smith, of Virginia, however, insisting that he had a speech which must be delivered before any vote is had. Stanton, of Ohio, protests that the Republicans, yesterday evening, only agreed to an adjournment on the understanding that no debate should be in order this morning. George S. Houston protests that no such understanding was had, and then Morris, of Illinois, insists that the gag-law shall be faithfully enforced. The only trouble is that Wm. Smith has certain undeveloped rhetorical resources—certain amazing sword-swallowing feats—which he wishes to air before the enormous audience now collected in the galleries.

Sherman, of Ohio, at this point leaps upon the bridge of the Tiber, dressed as Horatius, and resolved to defend the towers of the Republican Rome against Lars Porsenna, clad in homespun, from Virginia. Extra William groweth wrathy, and keeps the floor with not praiseworthy patience and perseverance. "Quoth he, the she wolf's litter (meaning the Helper-men) stand savagely at bay, but will ye dare to follow if Extra clears the way?" This heroic attitude is not appreciated by either side—the Republicans shouting "Order! Order!" and such Democrats as Morris, of Illinois, and Ashmore, of South Carolina, demanding a direct vote as an act of good faith, and to "terminate this miserable farce."

Extra William sits down at last—full of wrath and bottled eloquence;—but there is a gloomy threat in his eye, that when his name is reached on the roll-call, he will cut the wires, pull off the tin-foil, untie the cords and let the effervescing oratory within him bubble, and gush, and squirt out and up and over, in all conceivable directions—to explain his vote. The vote, nevertheless, goes on, and Hutchins, of Ohio, rises to demand that no debate or speech-making shall be in order while the names are being called. This is a lance-thrust aimed against Smith of Virginia, but Sherrard Clemens rises to parry it by declaring that the "hour of triumph to the Republicans should be the hour of magnanimity."

Underwood, of Georgia, next rises to show his prowess by breaking various large stones with his naked fist, and bending a variety of thick iron pokers across his arm. He wants to cut off debate—the special object being to prevent W. R. W. Cobb of Alabama, from exhorting his Democratic brethren. The attempt is unsuccessful, however, and Cobb makes a short speech—his gestures being greatly modified and his humorous religious points repeatedly calling down the galleries. He wound up by saying that the election of Pennington would be a "dog-fall," in wrestling phrase—an encounter in which neither party could claim the victory. This is hardly a fair expression of Democratic sentiment, the defeat of an indorser of Helper being regarded by the great majority as a clear and unqualified victory.

Hamilton, of Texas, here gets up a little sensation by riding sideways and spraddle-legged on the Democratic steed. The extreme tip of one toe rests between the Northern ears of the animal, while the extreme toe of the other foot is stretched out and resting on the Southern tail. In this manner Hamilton covers the whole Democratic organization, and finally, just as he passes the Clerk's chair in cantering round, he drops the green wreath of his vote on the head of John A. McClernand, who sits modestly robed in white as the Democratic Queen of Beauty.

Keitt, of South Carolina, next rises, with a scarifying knife in one hand, and a large basket of Syracuse salt on the other arm. He first lays bare a long wound —to-wit, that Pennington indorses the Fugitive Slave law; and then rubs in huge handfuls of the salacious grit, by claiming that "the Representative from the Giddings district in Ohio" gives a vote for an indorser of that law! Keitt also announces that the Speakership is not to be huckstered out or bargained away for the various Committees; and demands to know whether Pennington has made any pledges as to the distribution of the Committee patronage. It is a masterly speech and very damaging to the Republicans. It charges Pennington with being in favor of the Fugitive Slave law, and in favor of allowing Slavery to go wherever a tropical climate makes it profitable. On the whole, it is beyond all question the most effective speech of the session—the most pointed and vigorous; the Republicans writhing under it like live eels on a gridiron, and the Democrats decorating McClernand's coffin with bridal wreaths and sweet-smelling posies, indicative of the joyous and immediate resurrection which awaits that Illinois martyr.

Pennington bears his immolation like a man, sitting silent, and doing nothing of any consequence. Sherman—for he is human—seems rather to enjoy his successor's agony, and is probably humming,

"Oh, had they been true to their early faith,
They might have escaped this pain."

Sherman rubbeth his hands at every cut given by Keitt; maketh eyes at the dismayed deserters in his own ranks; strokes his mouth with his hand to conceal the irrepressible chuckles, and stretches his long legs out on the sofa as if to revel luxuriously in contemplating the idea of his own escape. "Verily, mine enemy hath avenged me," he may say, in the words of David, as quoted by the Rabbi Raphall.

Wm. Smith, of Virginia, has now the floor, and demands to be informed whether E. Joy Morris changed his vote to Pennington "before or after he knew that Pennington intended to appoint him (E. J. M.) on the Committee of Ways and Means?" Wm. Smith, as he always is, is clear, energetic and agreeable; and he has to-day, also, the virtue of being brief, which is the only virtue lacking to make him one of the most popular, or at least one of the least-dreaded talkers on the floor!

Barksdale, of Mississippi, has now obtained the floor in some mysterious way, and is attempting to talk against Popular Sovereignty. He is almost the only man yet met with to-day in the Democratic ranks who has not awakened to the conviction that he has been "an original Douglas man" for the past ten years, and upwards! Barksdale, however, goes in strong for McClernand, and is content to waive all minor objections for the sake of electing a national man. A fine, ripe, mellow and genial gentleman is Barksdale—full of humor and experience, fine points and extravagant notions. His only fault is that shared by McRae, of the same State—a screw loose on the Slavery issue, and a general inclination to grow hot without any sufficing provocation. He corners Gilmer, of North Carolina, badly on "the responsibility resting on the South Americans." It is a fierce little feud while it rages, but Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, does something to allay it, by quoting from the *Globe* the agreement made yesterday, that there should be no debate to-day. Burnett, of Kentucky, then gave a whisper to Barksdale; after which the latter (B.) made the point that Jetur R. Riggs would change his vote from McClernand, and elect Pennington this ballot, unless the South Americans supported McClernand with their full vote.

This brings up Mallory and Sherman to a point of order, both protesting against the hot and heavy Mississippi Doctor's speech. Hill, of Georgia, also chimes in—making the argument that Pennington's position, as stated by Keitt, should not call forth any very bitter opposition from the South Americans. Barksdale winds up by placing the responsibility of Sherman's election on Winter Davis, of Maryland, whom he denounces as a renegade slaveholder.

John Sherman then gets on his feet to demand that the vote may be continued, but Sydenham Moore requests a few moments for a personal explanation. It is now near the post-hour, however, and this letter must leave in ignorance of the final result. It is believed that Pennington will be Speaker before thirty minutes.

NOBODY.

A SPEECH FROM THE NEW SPEAKER.

SERENADE AT WASHINGTON—A RECITATIVE FROM MR. PENNINGTON.

Hon. Wm. Pennington, the new Speaker, was serenaded at Willard's Hotel, Washington, on Wednesday evening. In response to loud calls, he appeared and made the following speech:

"I am very much indebted to you, my friends, for the pleasing visit that you have made to me this night. When we hear a national air, it always satisfies me that we belong to one country, and I have no belief in the doctrine that the time is near at hand or can be, that we are to be separated. [A Voice—"Three cheers for the Southern Confederacy!" Another Voice—"Dry up."] We are one people, and I trust in Heaven we shall ever remain so. [Cries of "Good," and cheers.] There will always be, in a free country like ours, diversity of opinion, different views, and a great variety of interests, which must necessarily prevail; but there is a spirit of patriotism that burns in our hearts that will not yet be extinguished. [Cheers.] Our land is a land of freemen, our liberties were achieved by great exertions and services of our fathers, and I believe no man in this generation will let this blessed inheritance go to pieces. [Cries of "No, no," "Never," and cheers.] And if we do wrong at one time, you remember the saying of Mr. Clay, that old patriot, when he went home to Kentucky, after having voted for the Compensation Law, on being addressed by some old man, who said, "Clay, you have done wrong." "Well, says he, "my friend, if you were out gunning, and on pulling the trigger your gun didn't go off, what would you do? Would you throw it away, or would you try it over again?" "Nay," said he, "I would pick the flint and try it over." [Cheers.] Now, if anything is done wrong in this country, a little time will make it right—[cries of "Hear, hear," and cheers]—because we have a national feeling and a national honor. [Cries of "Good," "That's so," and cheers.]

When I heard the national air played as you came in here to-night, it went to my heart, and I said as long as our national songs remain, this country will be united. [Cheers.] Discordant States! I think no man in his sober senses can agree to any such proposition. [Cheers.] I tell you now there never was a greater mistake than to believe that Northern men have any bad feelings against Southern men, [cries of "Good," and cheers,] or the body of Southern men against Northern men. [Cheers. A Voice—"What about Harper's Ferry?"] Never mind Harper's Ferry. [Cries of "Put him out."] My friends, that is a nine day's wonder. My friends, it always belongs to the republican institutions, that there must be a great variety of public opinion upon all questions, and our only security is to bear and to forbear, and the strength of our institutions depends upon love of country. [Cries of "Good," and cheers.] And if we are not imbued with patriotic feelings, there is no hope for the stability of our country. [Cheers.] But my faith is this, that we all love our country, and that we will abide by her destiny for good or for evil. [Cries of "Good," and cheers.]

I thank you for the high compliment which I feel you have bestowed upon me by this visit. I am glad the House is organized. If this organization had been effected by the selection of any other gentleman, perhaps it would have been better, but be assured I will endeavor to discharge the arduous duties of the high position to which I have just been elevated as best I can, and to preserve this glorious Union intact. [Cheers.]

Mr. Sherman was loudly called for, when he appeared, and after thanking them for this kind and cordial greeting, said the labor of that day had resulted gloriously in the election of a Republican Speaker. Notwithstanding this fact the nation was safe. A Republican had been elected Speaker, and the price of cotton was worth from ten to twelve cents, and he hoped it may be higher. [Cheers.] A Republican was elected Speaker, and the price of slave property, as they call it, was higher, and he hoped it would continue to increase if they choose to have it so. [Cheers.] If a Republican President was elected, every right of every citizen of every State would be secure in his hands. [Cheers.] Referring to the threats of disunion which were constantly being made, he said: If the pressure of money, the pressure of office, were taken away, you would not hear these men crying out disunion, and endeavoring to separate the people of one part of this country from the other. [Cheers.] He lived away up on the lake shore of the northwest, and if any man there dare utter a sentiment against the Union of these States, they would instantly drive him from the place. [Cheers.]

A WAIL FROM VIRGINIA.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER IN MOURNING FOR THE ELECTION OF PENNINGTON.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Feb. 2, appears with its inside pages dressed in mourning, for no less a cause than the election of Mr. Pennington. The leading editorial article, referring to that event, deplores it as "the latest national calamity."

The *Enquirer* relieves its feelings by the following expressions:

"The election of Pennington, *after the defeat of Smith*, is even more alarming than would have been the success of Sherman. The defeat of Smith too plainly indicates that no patriotic purpose, no Union ends animate the enemies of Slavery in the House of Representatives. This defeat confirms every charge of bitter animosity towards the South—of deadly hostility to Slavery—of determined purpose of continued aggression upon the Constitution—of settled and foregone resolution to distort the Union *to the unholy end of overthrowing Slavery*. Had such not been the ends and aims and objects of Black Republicanism, the election of Smith would have been allowed to stand. But no! aggression and overthrow could not have been advanced by the Speakership of an Old-line Whig, and hence the very men that perpetrated the fraud upon the people, of his election, immediately defeated him, and have now elected one of their own number. They have at last rallied under a leader. What next? The Southern States must rally to the Constitution, *or the Union will inevitably be dissolved.*

The *Enquirer* goes on to urge the instant necessity of the Union of Virginia with other Southern States in the proposed Southern Conference.

Affairs in the Rio Grande.

THE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE TEXAN COMMISSIONERS.

A Brownsville correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta* writes as follows, under date of Jan. 21:

Messrs. Taylor and Navarro, the Commissioners who came down with a view to investigations touching the disorders prevalent in this region, are now in full blast. They have called before them a great number of persons, and taken their testimony. What developments may have been made, and to what conclusions they may have arrived, cannot, of course, as yet be known to outsiders. However, in this connection, speculations and conjectures are legion, and there is great curiosity existing with the public as to the character of the forthcoming report, as it is presumed such report will exert great influence with Gov. Houston, and determine him as to the necessity of calling out the regiment of mounted troops which has recently been authorized by the Legislature of the State. From what I can glean from sources which I think are entitled to credit, the Commissioners are well satisfied (from evidence already before them) that the late disturbances were encouraged and promoted by prominent Mexicans, and, in fact, by many officials, both military and civil, resident in Matamoras.

I have been informed (I think reliably) that proof positive has been furnished that *Carvajal was cognizant of the fact that Cortina contemplated the outrages* as perpetrated in Brownsville on the morning of the 28th of September last, that *Cortina was, at that date, authorized by Carvajal to raise men for military service* in Mexico, and that the latter knew that those very men, which were being enlisted by his authority, *were intended by Cortina to accompany and aid him in his foray upon Brownsville*. The Commissioners are also well satisfied that Cortina has (during the time he kept his band together on this side of the river) *received material aid, in the shape of money, subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, &c., from Matamoras*—and furthermore, they regard the forays of Cortina (aided, promoted, and sympathized with as they have been,) as an absolute invasion of American territory by Mexico, and that *the Government* of Mexico should be held responsible for the late outrages.

I predict that the Commissioners will report that there exists on the frontier a state of things which is equivalent to a state of war between the two countries, and that this state of things demands the occupation of Mexico, and particularly that portion lying between the Rio Grande and the mountains, by American troops; that the whole Mexican population is very much exasperated with the Juarez Government on account of the recently negotiated treaty, and that Mexicans of all ranks and grades openly proclaim war to the knife with the United States, should the treaty be ratified.

Cortina and his Captains are almost daily promenading the streets of Matamoras, and are cordially taken by the hand by the officials of that place. He is encamped about eight miles above Matamoras (on the Mexican side of the river) with his principal force, while detachments of his men daily cross to this side and commit their depredations.

EXECUTION OF JAMES STEPHENS.

The History of his Crime—Legal Impediments to Justice—Attempt at Escape—His Last Night Alive, and his Execution.

Yesterday James Stephens, convicted of the murder of his wife, by poison, was executed in the City Prison.

Seldom, in this country, has any trial, for a criminal offence only, produced more conflicting opinions with respect to the guilt or innocence of the condemned, than that of this man, and it was not till his designed escape, which was detected on Monday last, that his numerous friends reluctantly withdrew their confidence in his repeated and emphatic statements, that he was not guilty of the terrible crime laid to his charge. His trial, which occupied nineteen days, took place in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Roosevelt, in March, 1859, the District-Attorney being assisted by Chauncey Shaffer and by the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. John Sedgwick, in the prosecution, while Ex-Attorney-General Cushing, Mr. Ashmead and Mr. Daniel Ullmann were associated for the defence.

Stephens was accused of causing the death of his wife by poison. On the 23d day of September, 1857, she died, after an illness of about seven weeks' duration. He had married her in the County Cavan, Ireland, and brought her to this country. She was the daughter of a farmer named Bell, a man in respectable circumstances. Her two nieces, Sophia and Fanny Bell, came subsequently, at her invitation, from Ireland to New-York, and resided with her in Stephens' family, earning their own living honorably as seamstresses and dressmakers. From the testimony on the trial, it appeared that, in the early part of the year 1857, Stephens commenced to treat his wife badly, and to pay improper attentions to her elder niece, Sophia. His wife was many years older than himself, and he was heard to wish her "out of the way," and refused to walk with her, or be seen with her in the public streets, alleging as his reason that people laughed at him, and called her his mother. His attentions to his elder niece proceeded to a length, that, but for her resistance, would have been criminal, and being foiled in his design, he endeavored by the basest methods to destroy not only her own character, but that of her younger sister. In the meantime, in August, 1857, Mrs. Sophia Stephens, his wife, was apparently taken sick, and in a few days suffered intensely, with brief intervals of convalescence, followed towards the end of the month, by complete prostration. The subsequent history of this fearful tragedy can scarcely be forgotten. From day to day Stephens watched assiduously by the suffering woman, ministering, as it would seem, to her wants, with all the zeal of a devoted husband, purchasing and preparing her medicines, allowing the doctor to see her only in his own presence, and jealous of the attention of her nieces. For six weeks she suffered intensely, feeling, as she said, "a ball of fire" in her chest, rolling to and fro, and burning her wherever it went. Sometimes it appeared as if she could almost touch it with her finger in her throat. The symptoms of poisoning were every day stronger, and in every respect, as was proven by the evidence at the trial, they corresponded to poisoning by arsenic. He allowed her no food which was not prepared or altered by himself, having previously, on two occasions, purchased considerable quantities of arsenic. After her death she was hastily buried, and for a long time Stephens had reason to believe that his guilty secret remained in his own breast. His trade, we have neglected to state, was that of a coach-builder, and he was employed in the coach and stage manufactory of Mr. Stephenson in Twenty-eighth-street, near Fourth-avenue.

During the early part of the year 1858, his wife's two nieces, Sophia and Fanny Bell, wrote to their relatives in Ireland, communicating their suspicions that the death of their aunt did not take place from natural causes. The consequence of this communication was the arrival in New-York, in July of that year, of their brother, Robert Bell, who shot at Stephens, in broad daylight, in the street, was arrested therefor, taken before Justice Welsh, and released on bail. The facts elicited on his examination caused the arrest of Stephens, on a charge of murdering his wife. Her body was exhumed from the grave, in Greenwood Cemetery, on the 23d of September, 1858, exactly one year, to a day, after her death. The contents of the stomach were subjected to a chemical analysis by Prof. Doremus, and a large quantity of arsenic was found, after that long period, among the viscera. Stephens was indicted by the Grand Jury, and tried in March, 1859. The revelations of that memorable trial were fully reported at the time, and cannot be forgotten. He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but his counsel, Mr. Ashmead, obtained a stay of proceedings, went to the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals for new trials, all of which were denied, and made good the adage of the "law's delay" for nearly eleven months. The recent attempt of Stephens to kill the Wardens of the City Prison, and escape, is fresh in everybody's recollection, as is also the manner in which that attempt was defeated.

THE EXECUTION.

On Thursday night Stephens did not once go to sleep, but spent nearly the entire time in religious exercises. Rev. Mr. Knapp and a gentleman named Skinner remained with him, alternately offering prayers. Stephens himself several times led the devotions, and engaged in them apparently with much fervor. While acknowledging himself to be a great sinner, not one word that could be construed into a confession that he was guilty of the crime for which he was so soon to suffer escaped his lips. On the contrary, he frequently asseverated his innocence, and when Rev. Mr. Camp, the Chaplain of the City Prison, visited him in the morning, and urged upon him the duty of confessing his offence before men, he replied, as if very much piqued, "That is no way to talk to a dying man, Sir." To Mr. Knapp he said, "I wish when the rope is around my neck, and I am standing under the gallows, that you would ask me if I am guilty or innocent, so that the last words I say in this world may be, "I die an innocent man.'" He also refused to state how or from whom he procured the revolvers which were found in his and Sanchez's possession, and with which he designed to kill Messrs. Cunningham and Findlay, his keepers, and so endeavor to escape.

In the intervals between singing and prayer he either sat by the stove near the entrance to his cell or else paced quickly along the corridor, that privilege having been accorded him by Messrs. Dunlap and Murphy, the Deputy Sheriffs in whose custody he had been left for the night. He asked Mr. Dunlap "if everything (referring to the gallows) had been prepared for him?" and added, "hanging is an ignominious death to die, but a very quick one." At 7 o'clock he partook of a light breakfast, after which he resumed his devotional exercises and continued them until he was escorted to the gallows, preserving the utmost composure.

As it had been generally understood that, in accordance with the culprit's desire, the execution would take place soon after 9 o'clock, at that hour the long corridor upon which open the cells that are occupied by murderers was crowded with those who were to witness the carrying into effect of the law's sentence. Besides the Sheriff and his posse were several of the Governors of the Almshouse, the Coroners and members of the Press.

Shortly before 9½ o'clock, Sheriff Kelly entered the cell of the condemned man, and asked him if he was ready. Stephens replied that he was. His arms were then securely bound, a black cloak was thrown across his shoulders, and a black cap placed upon his head. As these preparations were in progress, he thanked the Sheriff for the kindness that had been always extended him, and said he was deeply grateful to all the officers of the prison for the favors they had uniformly conferred upon him; although on several occasions little difficulties had occured between himself and some of them, yet he entertained no feeling in the matter, and died at peace with all men.

The gallows—the same one upon which fourteen criminals had previously met their death—had been erected between the outer wall of the prison-enclosure, on the Elm-street side, and the wing of the prison in which Stephens had been confined. To reach it the prisoner had to walk a distance of about six rods. A squad of the Sixth Ward Police having been stationed inside, prevented those who had been admitted to the execution from crowding the officials too closely, and kept a way clear for the passage of the procession.

Precisely at 9½ o'clock Stephens was led out of his cell, and a procession was formed, which passed slowly around to the place of execution. At its head walked Justices Connolly and Steers. Immediately behind them followed Sheriff Kelly and Mr. Vultee, his deputy, each wearing his sword and belt and carrying his official stave. Stephens walked behind them, supported on either side by Rev. Mr. Knapp and Mr. Skinner, Special Deputy Sheriffs, each holding a stave and wearing a shield, brought up the rear. The prisoner approached the gallows, exhibiting much firmness and composure, which he manifested to the very end. When the gallows was presented to his sight he raised his eyes, fixing them for a second or two on the cord which dangled from the beam, with an expression of countenance in which curiosity predominated.

Having reached the gallows, Stephens was addressed by the Sheriff as follows:

"Stephens, it has become my duty to execute the sentence of the law upon you. Have you anything to say before the performance of this duty?"

Stephens answered in a tone of voice only audible to some three or four who stood beside him, but without faltering in his calm demeanor:

"I stand here as a sinner, but through the blood of Christ I am saved. I don't stand upon any merit of my own, but in the merit of the Redeemer, who died for me. My kind spiritual advisers there (inclining towards Messrs. Knapp, Camp and Skinner) will tell you all I have to say. They know the truth, and it is needless for me, a dying man, to speak aught but that. I have a strong and abiding faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, who died for us all, and I hope to be saved by the blood he shed for us poor sinners. I feel prepared to die."

Sheriff—Have you no more to say?

Stephens—No, no; nothing more.

Mr. Knapp then advanced, and in an agitated tone said, in accordance with Stephens' request—

"James, for God's sake, if you have one word to say, say it now. If you are guilty, confess it; your salvation depends upon it."

Stephens replied, "*I am innocent*; Redeemer save me." Then turning to the Sheriff, he exclaimed, "Be quick, be quick!"

The Sheriff, assisted by Mr. Geo. W. Isaacs, then adjusted the noose about the neck of the condemned man, and drew the cap down over his face. He was then divested of his cloak, and stood dressed in a suit of heavy brown stuff, much worn, with his coat buttoned to his chin. As these final preparations were being made, Stephens constantly ejaculated, "Lord, have mercy on me!"

At 9:39 o'clock the Sheriff waved his handkerchief as a signal for the rope to be cut. Through either ignorance or design, however, on the part of the man to whom this duty had been assigned, the rope was not severed in the usual way with a blow of the hatchet, but was slowly run off from the cleet which held it, and the poor culprit was raised gradually until his body was elevated about four feet from the ground. As a consequence, his neck was not dislocated, and death was produced by suffocation. For about three minutes after his suspension his struggles and contortions were fearful. They were accompanied by a gurgling in the throat, and his sufferings must have been dreadful. From this point the convulsive throes gradually became weaker, and at the expiration of the eighth minute they had entirely ceased. After the body had hung eleven minutes, it was lowered slightly, and Drs. Covel and Simmons examined it, finding that the pulse had ceased to beat. It was then allowed to hang some twenty minutes more, when it was lowered upon a sack and examined by the medical men. The only change discernible was a slight discoloration of the face and neck. The physicians say that although the neck was not dislocated, as is usually the case, yet death resulted very quickly. This lack of vitality Dr. Covel attributes to Stephens' enervated condition, he having suffered much from sickness since his incarceration.

The Sheriff's Jury having certified to Stephens' death, the body was delivered into the custody of Messrs. Bennett, Smith, Fee and Piano, four of the workmen employed in Mr. Stephenson's coach factory, where Stephens was also engaged at the time of his arrest on the charge of murder. These gentlemen had been sent to receive the remains by Mr. Stephenson, and he likewise furnished the coffin. It was made of rosewood, and had a silver plate with the inscription, "James Stephens, died Feb. 3, 1860, aged 39 years." In the afternoon the body was interred in Greenwood, alongside the grave which had contained his wife's remains.

The arrangements of the Sheriff were admirable. A large Police force had been detailed from most of the lower Wards, and placed under the command of Capt. Dowling, subject to the Sheriff's orders. Although the usual crowd of idlers congregated at an early hour in the neighborhood, they were not permitted to throng the streets bounding the prison, so that the proceedings inside, as has been invariably the case heretofore, were not disturbed by their turbulence and ribaldry.

STEPHENS NOT A CLASS-LEADER.

New-York, Allen-street Parsonage,
Friday, Feb. 3, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Stephens was not a class-leader in the Twenty-seventh-street Methodist Church. He held no official situation to that church, as I have reason to know, being pastor of said church during 1857 and 1858.

THOS. G. OSBORN.

THE LEXINGTON MONUMENT.

Address of the Officers to the People of the United States.

Fellow-Citizens: The American Revolution is justly considered not merely as the most memorable event in our own history, but as one of the most important events in the history of the world. The birth of a new member into the great family of Nations, with political institutions more favorable, as we believe, to the rights and happiness of the masses of mankind than had ever been established in any large and powerful State, must certainly be regarded as a most momentous occurrence. It is nothing less than the transmutation of Colonies, receiving the law from a Monarchical Power beyond the Atlantic, into self-governing States, united into an Independent Republican Confederacy. An event like this, which, at the moment of its occurrence, arrested the attention of the civilized world, has gained immeasurably in importance, by the experience of more than eighty years of prosperity, on the part of the States thus ushered into existence.

In proportion to the magnitude of the event itself, as the starting point in the history of Independent America, and in its relations to the general cause of political progress, must be the interest which attaches to every marked stage of the Revolution, and especially to its opening scenes. When a great movement has once commenced in the political as in the physical world, its continuance—its increase—under the causes which produced it, excites no surprise. But the extinction of one great system and the foundation of another, the subversion of foreign rule and the establishment of self-government—this is felt to be a phenomenon, and one of the rarest occurrence in the annals of the world. Mankind would gaze in astonishment on a vast continent, which they should behold rapidly emerging from the bosom of the ocean. History would record as a never-to-be-forgotten era the time, when its mountain tops first rose upon the level waste. But surely the event which distinctly marks the appearance of an extensive confederacy of Independent Republics, rising from the stagnant waters of arbitrary rule, is to the philosophical mind an event of superior importance and interest.

With these impressions, the citizens of Lexington and the vicinity are confident that it will not be deemed the effect of mere local partiality on their part, if they attach a very peculiar importance to the occurrences, of which their own quiet village was the theatre on April 19, 1775. On their soil and on that day, commenced the dread appeal to arms, long anticipated though loyally deprecated, by the friends of American liberty. On that day and on their soil commenced the struggle, in which so much hardship was endured and which so much precious blood was shed, and which, by the blessing of Providence, was conducted by the Heaven-appointed chieftain to its auspicious result.

Thus much, fellow-citizens, and no more, we claim for Lexington, as matter, not of boasting, but of fact. We are well aware—we delight to call to mind—that the spirit which animated our fathers on that momentous day, was shared by their fellow-citizens throughout the country. Doubtless the blood shed at Lexington would have been as gallantly poured out, under the same circumstances, in any other part of the oppressed colonies. The tidings of the 19th April, 1775, electrified all British America, and it was apparent that one mind moved and warmed the mighty mass. The citizens of the neighboring New-England Colonies rushed to the field; the patriots of New-York "resolved in the most explicit manner to stand or fall with the liberties of the Continent;" Virginia declared that "the blow struck in Massachusetts was a hostile attack on this and every other Colony; and such was the temper manifested in Carolina that Gen. Gage averred that "the people of Charleston were as mad as those of Boston." Nor did the patriots of the other Colonies fall behind their fellow-citizens in the promptness of their response to the summons which went forth from Lexington on the 19th of April.

To perpetuate the memory of that day of mingled sorrow and triumph, the people of Lexington and its vicinity have proposed to erect a monument on the spot where their fathers shed the first blood of the American Revolution. To insure the success of the enterprise, they have already obtained a charter as a body corporate, and have organized an association coextensive with the Union. They have, in the next place, procured the design of a monument by Mr. Hammatt Billings, a distinguished native artist, which, with great success, embodies the spirit of the day which it is intended to commemorate; not doing homage to any one individual—for no individual is entitled to the honors of that day—but symbolizing the entire class of men, who were the actors in the great scene. It is the figure of a "Minute Man," who, leaving his accustomed labors, and seizing his musket, his ball-pouch and his powder-horn, has hastened to confront the disciplined battalions of arbitrary power. Such were the men of the 19th of April, 1775; such the men who fell that day on Lexington Green, and in whose honor the statue will stand, as an abiding memorial of their sacrifice and a monument to their heroism. It is to be of bronze and of colossal size, elevated upon a lofty pedestal of granite, handsomely wrought, with niches for the insertion of appropriate *relievos*, emblematic of the events of the day; the whole to be of a magnitude and in a style of execution worthy of the great event, creditable to American art, and in harmony with the national feeling.

Such, fellow-citizens, is the work which it is proposed to erect in commemoration of the 19th of April, 1775, and in grateful remembrance of those who laid down their lives on the morning of the American Revolution. For an enterprise conceived in a spirit of comprehensive patriotism, and commemorative of an event in which the whole country has an equal interest, we confidently rely upon the sympathy of our brethren throughout the United States. Every citizen of the Union has an equal share in the benefits of the great system of Republican self-government which received its solemn inauguration that day, and we would fain enlist the coöperation of every citizen in the execution of the work. The blood shed at Lexington on the 19th of April, 1775, was the signal which, from Maine to Georgia, called the Continent to arms. May we not hope that from every one not merely of the old Thirteen, but of the younger States descended from them in the rising West, a voice of encouragement will reach us in this great work of commemoration? The venerable name of Lexington has been given to twenty cities and towns, in different States of the Union. Will not the same patriotic sentiment which has thus planted the memory of the honored spot in the very soil of every portion of the land, induce our fellow-citizens throughout the country to unite with us, in rearing a lasting monument to the event, which has clothed that name with its wide-spread honors, and made it a household word throughout America, for all time?

The present moment seems to be peculiarly adapted for an undertaking of this kind, which is so well calculated to carry back the mind to the times, when the men of the South and the men of the North stood shoulder to shoulder in the field; when all hearts were united in one great national sentiment; and the names of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill; of Bennington, Saratoga, and Princeton; of Kings Mountain and Yorktown were uttered with equal pride and pleasure throughout the length and breadth of the Union.

With these feelings and for the purposes now set forth, the monument has been projected. We intend that it shall be a national work on a spot of national renown. Lexington and its memories belong to the people of the United States. We respectfully invite their coöperation in erecting this memorial of a day equally dear in its associations, and equally important in its consequences, to every citizen of every State.

A certificate of membership will soon be issued, containing a handsome engraving of the proposed monument, and copies of it will be furnished to the officers of the Association and other agents throughout the country, to be delivered to all persons who shall contribute the sum of $5 or more to the erection of the monument.

EDWARD EVERETT, President.
CHARLES HUDSON, Corresponding Secretary.

COUNTERFEITING BANK BILLS.

VIEWS OF A BANK OFFICER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been glad to see the subject of counterfeiting discussed in the Times. The great increase of counterfeit bills, and the skill displayed in counterfeiting and altering bills, is really alarming. With an experience of more than 25 years as a bank cashier, I am free to confess that the skill of the counterfeiter is sometimes too great for me.

The Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting, which has existed for some years in Boston, embracing a large portion of the New-England banks, has done something to check the circulation of counterfeit money there. They have instituted inquiries as to the best style of bank notes, and their reports show that uniformity of style is not desirable. The highest skill is required, and every bank should have its own vignettes, local views, individual portraits, distinguishing clearly between the different denominations, and executed in the very best style. No plates have defied alterations like the steel plates of Perkins; not the stereotype plates, but those executed in a similar style for particular banks, having distinguishing and unalterable characteristics.

One of the most effectual checks to the circulation of counterfeit bills is to deface them. There is a lamentably lax tone of moral sense in some men, (and I have been surprised at their number,) who find themselves caught with a bad bill. Their reasoning seems to be, "I took it for good—it must go for the same;" or, as one man, who claims to be honest and respectable, expressed it, "Buy the Devil—sell him again." And I have known men take a bill pronounced counterfeit, saying, coolly, "Somebody will take it." To-day I was told by a man of property and standing, that he sold a bill of $20, which had been pronounced bad by good authority, for $10, and the purchaser, knowing the fact, passed it on a steamboat.

Massachusetts has passed a law requiring bank officers to stamp bad bills so as to stop their circulation; and it would seem if other States could do the same, and carry it out thoroughly, nothing would so effectually check their circulation. I refer the Legislature of New-York, as well as the Banks in Massachusetts, to the provisions of chapter 57 of the new revision of the Statutes, section 61 and 62, which are as follows, to wit:

Section 61. A bank which receives in payment, or upon deposit, or for redemption from any other bank, or from any person, a counterfeit or uncurrent and worthless bank bill, or a bank bill which has been altered from its original denomination, or paper not a bank bill but made in the similitude thereof, or paper purporting to be the bill of a bank which never existed, shall write or stamp upon all such counterfeit bills the word "counterfeit," upon all such altered bills the word "altered," and upon all such other bills and papers the word "worthless;" adding thereto the name of the bank, and initials of the officer by which the writing or stamp is made.

Section 62. Any bank neglecting or refusing to write upon or stamp any bill or bills, as prescribed in the preceding section, shall forfeit and pay the full amount of the bill or bills allowed to pass without being so written upon or stamped. And if a bank or bank officer, by mistake or inadvertence, and not fraudulently, so writes upon or stamps a bank bill which is not a counterfeit, or altered, or worthless bill, such bank shall be liable to pay to the holder its value on demand.

A MASSACHUSETTS CASHIER.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. ORMSBY.

HOW TO SUPPRESS COUNTERFEIT BANK BILLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Mercator" misunderstands me. Please permit me, once for all, to give a few short texts of explanation.

A uniform system of bank notes was proved to be insecure, not only by Perkins' stereotype plates in the New-England States, and the New-York Bank Department on its first organization, but by the State Bank of Ohio, that uses one set of plates for more than thirty branches, and by all other State banks that *economize* in the same manner.

That which is economy to the Banks in producing their original bills will be economy to the counterfeiter in imitating them.

That which is easy, economical, speedy, and profitable to the engraver, in manufacturing original bills, will be the same to the counterfeiter in imitating them.

If the engravers use a set of dies to stamp the plates for one Bank, and then use the same dies, though in a different combination, to stamp the plates for another Bank, the temptation to counterfeit is increased two-fold.

If the State Bank, Boston, has a set of plates made on any plan, known or unknown, for its own circulation, and, for the sake of having the State Bank Philadelphia share in the expense, or any other cause, *lends* the use of those plates to that bank, the temptation to counterfeit is exactly doubled.

The same principles that apply to the prevention of counterfeiting bank-notes apply to everything else under the sun, in arts, mechanics, literature and physical achievements.

An artist chisels from a block of marble a beautiful statue. Another artist of even less ability can make a copy equally beautiful. Now, suppose the first artist should keep his marble statue to himself, and only expose and sell plaster-casts from it. Italian image-venders would soon flood the country with them. (This is what our Bank note-engravers actually practice. They keep the original engravings, and only part with the copies.)

A mechanic may whittle a perfect globe with a penknife, but a less ingenious one will turn an equally perfect one in a lathe.

It would require a man of extraordinary talent to imitate an originally-worded *extempore* speech of Henry Ward Beecher; not so much, however, if he should learn Beecher's own speech by heart.

If a man bets that he can lift more than another, he will not use main strength himself, and allow his opponent to use a *lever*.

The imitator should be obliged to do his work in no less easy way than was employed by the original workman.

You can no more prevent counterfeiting bank-notes than you can prevent imitation of any kind. "What one man can do another can imitate."

In the present system of note engraving a counterfeiter rarely engraves anything. The original dies, plates and materials are abundantly within his reach, from the failure of no less than five bank-note companies, whose stock, tools, dies and machinery are sold and scattered over the country.

There are now, or were very lately, in prison in New-York, men who counterfeited on the National Bank, Austria, and, let me ask, how did they do it? The men were not engravers, yet the engraving was exquisitely done. This is the way they did it: They cut the note into as many pieces as there were pictures upon it, and one of those pieces—a beautiful portrait, was actually engraved in the office of Danforth & Co., the oldest bank note engraving firm in the country. The other parts were engraved by other professional men.

I stated in my last communication that the first counterfeit the world ever saw was done in this very manner, for which the inventor was hung. It occurred in the year 1758. Thus we see that there has been no improvement in the construction of a bank-note, to prevent a repetition of the same thing, in over one hundred years.

These two cases prove that the fault of our notes lies in their being formed of many separate and distinct pictures. To this same fault must be ascribed, in my opinion, ninety-nine-hundredths of the counterfeiting in this country.

The invention of printing from *movable types* was a great invention for the spread of knowledge, *but not to prevent counterfeiting*. So the invention of engraving by means of *movable dies*, transferring and multiplying little gems of art, was a great invention for many useful purposes, but *not for the prevention of counterfeiting*.

Who would think of recommending a page of type-printing, however beautiful, as safe against counterfeiting, because the counterfeiter cannot make such type himself? Do we not all know that the type can be bought by any one? A stereotype plate is no safer. It is just the same with engraving bank plates by means of dies or types. In fact, it is counterfeiting in its very nature. A book printed from type or stereotype plates is easily reproduced. A bank note, printed from a steel plate which was engraved by means of dies is no more difficult to reproduce. Such a plate is only an *engraver's stereotype plate*. A book written in manuscript with a pen is difficult to imitate and reproduce. So with a bank note printed from a plate engraved by the hand of an artist.

I endeavor to explain the true principles to prevent forgery, and not to mistify for selfish purposes. Under the present die system I can make, and have made, over $500 in one day. Under the system I advocate I could not earn as much in a month's hard labor. So much for "Mercator's" insinuation about my pecuniary motive.

"Mercator" refers me to the remarks of the Bank Superintendent in his last report, viz.: "The fact that each Bank, or nearly so, has a different design for each note of the same denomination, makes the public more easily deceived." The Bank Superintendent may be a good lawyer; but neither he, nor any of his predecessors understand the subject. He evidently had in his mind some vague idea of uniformity, without knowing that his predecessors tried it twice, and actually facilitated counterfeiting thereby. First, when the law was first passed, as I have already stated; and second, when his immediate predecessor Schoonmaker, ordered the particular location of the die of the State arms to designate the denomination of a note. The fact is, placing a lawyer over note engravers, to instruct them in their profession, is just as wise and sensible, as placing a journeyman engraver on the Judges' bench, to teach law to our Bradys, Grahams, and O'Conors.

All the pretended improvements of late years have facilitated counterfeiting. The very manner in which the General Banking law of New-York State has been administered has opened wider the door to counterfeiters by lessening their labor: First, by having all denominations alike; and always by the use of one little die of the State arms, which appears on all notes of all denominations. The counterfeiter only engraves it once, and so much work is saved on subsequent counterfeits. As to late improvements—one example will suffice, as follows: The old Lee Bank, Massachusetts, was induced to have a new set of bills printed in colors; black on a red ground. Only the ones, twos and threes were issued, when a beautifully engraved counterfeit *five* made its appearance—black on a red ground—and over ten thousand dollars of them were passed, in one day, in New-York alone. So said the papers. The Bank never issued their fives at all.

I maintain that nothing but a radical change of the entire appearance and mode of manufacture of our bank-notes can *render useless the material which counterfeiters now possess.* This is done by having the note one picture, original in design and engraving. No secrecy, no trick. Say to the forger, This is the way I do my work—now imitate it if you can.

It is well enough that there should be a readily recognized uniformity in the notes of each State. I have already suggested one to the Bank Department at Albany as follows:

HOW TO ADMINISTER THE BANKING LAWS.

1. The Superintendent being "authorized and required" to procure all plates should cause to be engraved in the highest style of historic art an original design of the State arms for each denomination, covering the *whole note*, with the lettering interwoven to form *one picture*. These plates may be called the *seals* of the Bank Department for the *various denominations*.

2. He should procure the best quality of bank note paper, with water marks, and all the best safeguards against all modes of counterfeiting that can possibly be attained in the art of paper-making.

3. He should organize a printing department under his own eye, and proceed to print on one side of said paper, say the ones, twos and threes in red ink, the fives in green, the tens in blue, and other denominations as may be best.

If there be any merit in "patent green tints," or in "two permanent and opaque colors, both of which are indelible and insoluble," or in "sesqui-oxide of cromium" he ought to employ them.

Every bank would deposit securities for every dollar of paper received from the bank department.

Rule 4. All banks shall have the *face* of their notes designed, engraved and printed in conformity with the rules of the Department in regard to the *back* of the same, viz.: that *each denomination* shall be *one original design* and *engraving* with the lettering interwoven, &c. A competent inspector should be appointed to carry this rule into effect.

It will be readily seen that a counterfeiter might be induced to produce the plates engraved according to the first three rules, provided there was no other difficulty involved; because when once done for one bank they would answer for all. But the fourth rule would require him to do as great an amount of labor for every single counterfeit he produced, which labor would not be available in a subsequent one. Again, the confusion complained of by "Mercator" arises mainly from the fact that each note has on an average about seven pictures upon it. In the unit system this confusion would be reduced six sevenths.

In conclusion, I will reconstruct the sentence quoted by "Mercator" from my last article. "You may rely upon it, that every bank-note engraving establishment in the country will do its best to prevent the adoption of such a system as I have proposed." By abandoning the use of dies, my establishment would suffer, in easy profits, as well as the rest, but I can handle the pencil and burin as well as the transfer press, which cannot be said of the speculators, brokers, bank cashiers and presidents, who often constitute the leading members of note engraving firms.

W. L. ORMSBY.

[This controversy, so far as the columns of the Times are concerned, must cease with the above communication.—Ed.]

POLITICAL.

FIERCE ADMINISTRATION ATTACK ON HON. H. WINTER DAVIS.

The *Constitution*, of Wednesday, devotes its leading column to a fierce attack on Hon. H. Winter Davis. In it appears the following paragraph:

"Mr. Winter Davis has been for some time coquetting with Abolitionism, and palliating the outrages which the Abolitionists have been committing on the section of the country to which he belongs. By his vote yesterday to place a Black Republican in the Speaker's Chair, he has betrayed the South into the hands of her enemies just as much as if he had invited John Brown to cross the border with his guns and pikes, and other implements of murder and treason. The Southern man, who, in the face of recent events, would vote for a Black Republican for any office, or who would not oppose a Black Republican with all his might and main, is an unworthy son who deserves to be driven from the home he has betrayed. By indorsing Black Republicanism he becomes the most deadly enemy of the Union, and particularly of the Southern States, against the lives, properties, and interests of whose citizens the Black Republican Party has conspired. The servant who admits the thief into his master's house is, if possible, more criminal than the thief himself. The man who will not defend his home and kindred is unworthy of the name. The man who will not vindicate his own honor is unfit to live. *If considerations of filthy gain, or emotions of pitiful fear, induce the commission of the act of treachery*, the crime is ten-fold blacker, and the criminal infinitely more despicable."

CONVENTION OF CONSERVATIVES IN RHODE ISLAND

The Conservatives of Rhode Island held a Convention in Howard Hall, Providence, on Wednesday, to nominate candidates for State officers, and the transaction of the usual business attendant on such occasions. Hon. Samuel Curry of Providence was chosen President, and Henry Crandall Secretary. On taking the chair, Mr. Curry made a brief speech. Among other things he deprecated the sympathy expressed in Providence and other places in New-England with the malefactor John Brown, and predicted that defeat would come to the Republican standard in the Presidential contest, if such sentiments were not opposed by the conservative influence of the North.

Mr. Baker, from the Committee on Nominations, made report as follows:

For Governor—Col. William Sprague, of Providence.

For Lieutenant-Governor—Isaac Saunders, of Scituate.

For Attorney-General—Thomas K. King, of North Providence.

For Secretary of State—John B. Bartlett, of Providence.

For General Treasurer—Samuel A. Parker, of Newport.

The three latter nominations are the same as the Republicans. The list was adopted. After the adoption of a series of resolutions, and a speech of some length by Gen. C. C. Van Zandt, the meeting adjourned to meet at the polls on the first Wednesday in April.

THE ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

The Newark *Mercury*, commenting upon the election of Mr. Pennington, says:

"We understand well how this triumph will be welcomed throughout the country, but to us, his immediate constituents, and neighbors and friends, to his earnest and zealous supporters, to those who know by close association the true manliness, the unswerving fidelity, the genuine worth, the high-toned political principle of Gov. Pennington, his success assumes more of a personal than of a partisan character. We know that one so worthily tried in public service, so kind and genial in social intercourse, so full of all the nobler elements of manhood, will honor us in any position, and the great body of our people will regard his success with the pleasure and satisfaction which spring from that knowledge. We all rejoice over it because New-Jersey has thus been fitly complimented in the person of the Representative from this District, and because our own city has received an honor through one of its most worthy residents. That he will discharge the duties of that position, and that he will add to his already national reputation, are certainties which his immediate and personal friends can best appreciate.

More Post-office Espionage.

AN OHIO PAPER BURNT IN VIRGINIA—NEW RULINGS OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes the following:

"The postmaster at Luney's Creek, Va., having discovered, or thought he discovered, incendiarism in the *Religious Telescope*, a paper representing the United Brethren, published at Dayton, Ohio, addressed the following letter to the editor:

Luney's Creek, Hardy Co., Va., Dec. 11, 1859.

Mr. Editor—*Dear Sir*: I think it due that I should inform you that, as postmaster, I am no longer permitted to deliver your paper to subscribers in this community. It is unlawful for me, as such, to deliver any paper to subscribers holding the views yours does upon the subject of Slavery. They will hereafter be committed to the flames. Respectfully,

WM. J. McNEMAR,
P. M. Luney's Creek, Hardy Co., Va.

The editor of the *Telescope* wrote to the Postmaster at Luney's Creek, on the subject, but receiving no reply, he addressed Mr. Vallandigham, Representative in Congress from his district, and Mr. V. called the attention of the Postmaster-General to the matter. This was followed by the annexed letter to the Virginia Postmaster:

Post-office Department,
Appointment Office, Jan. 14, 1860.

Sir: Hon. Mr. Vallandigham has transmitted to the Postmaster-General a copy of a letter purporting to have been addressed by you, under date of 11th of December last, to the editor of the *Religious Telescope*, a newspaper published in Dayton, O., in which you say:

"I think it due that I should inform you that, as Postmaster, I am no longer permitted to deliver your paper to subscribers in this community. It is unlawful for me, as such, to deliver any paper to subscribers holding the views yours does upon the subject of Slavery. They will hereafter be committed to the flames."

The Postmaster-General directs me to inform you that this is not a correct construction of the law of your State on this subject. *Because a single copy of any particular newspaper contains matter decided by the State authorities to be incendiary in its character, it does not, therefore, follow that any subsequent numbers of the same paper are to be condemned for that cause.* Each and every number of the paper must be acted upon and disposed of separately, as provided by the statute of Virginia, which is in the following words, viz.:

"If a Postmaster, or Deputy-Postmaster, know that any such book, or other writing, (of an incendiary character,) has been received at his office in the mail, he shall give notice thereof to some Justice, who shall inquire into the circumstances, and have such book or writing burned in his presence."

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

HORATIO KING.
First-Assistant Postmaster-General.

Postmaster Luney's Creek, Hardy County, Va.

It is thus seen that the Postmaster must be able to show incendiary matter in each number of publications that he "commits to the flames," otherwise he renders himself liable to a heavy fine and imprisonment, under the laws of the United States. Officials, therefore, who undertake to exercise censorship over the Press will have their hands full.

Justice to Jamaica.

New-York, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In justice to the few friends of Jamaica, will you oblige me by inserting the following? Hoping that it will not be too great a trespass upon your valuable time and space, I would contradict a part of a communication in your paper of this morning, purporting to describe the "Kingston meeting." Your facetious correspondent, after describing the negro attendants of this annual "*fit of insanity*," (as he originally terms it,) descants upon the white participants of the insane sports, thus:

"But the Fashion which gives countenance to a scene so wretchedly vulgar, and makes feeble efforts to preserve the splendor and distinction of past times, is a wretched piece of humbug, and looks the seedy representative that it is of the Island's fallen fortunes. The nags would not be such ill-looking creatures if they did not seem half-starved; and the negro boys who ride them, with spurs bound to their naked feet, and flaunting the soiled and faded colors of their masters, would make the exibition irresistibly comic if it were not such a melancholy exhibition of Jamaica's ruling passion strong in death. CHESTERFIELD's politeness, with the hand of the last enemy upon him, was not a fitter illustration of the *vanitas vanitatum* than the Jamaican on his sorry nag, traveling fifty miles to see the Kingston races, and losing a ten-pound note while his estate at home is in the labor of dissolution. Very few of the expensive *convénances* of the turf are observed here, so much cash is eagerly contended for by the horse-racers; and some breeder of stock, more fortunate in these latter days than his sugar-growing brethren generally, carries off the prize. One of the races, on the first day of this December meeting was won by *Brother Jonathan*, the only American animal in the field."

Now during a residence of eighteen months on the Island, I have attended two annual races at Kingston. The managers were on both occasions men of high standing in society, both civil and military. Among the spectators were Sir HENRY BARKLAY (then Governor) and his estimable lady, and nearly all the first families of Jamaica and many officers of the army and navy, the most of whom were at least respectable, although they "gave countenance to a scene" too "wretchedly vulgar" for your highly refined correspondent.

The breeders of these "half-starved nags," as they are termed by this critic, (who evidently does not understand the difference between the condition of a racer in a tropical climate and a draught horse in a temperate one,) are men who have exported their stock to all of the "Windward Islands" for many years, where they have distinguished themselves both for speed and beauty. Among the breeders of horses are H. MCLEAN WOOD, Esq., JOHN WILSON DAVIS, Esq., and many others, in whose "breeding pens" may be always found between fifty and a hundred horses, whose prices range from £30 to £250 sterling.

REX.

Another Expulsion from Kentucky.

MORE ANTI-SLAVERY MEN BANISHED—MOB LAW ENFORCED.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Jan. 31.

Some of the persons lately expelled from Berea, Madison County, Ky., having manifested an intention of taking up their abodes in Bracken and Lewis Counties, strong manifestations of displeasure have been exhibited by a portion of the inhabitants of those localities. The excitement has been growing more intense for a week or two past, and at last found its vent in meetings.

At one of these meetings, held at Orangeburg, the following resolution was adopted:

That the Rev. JAMES DAVIS (a co-worker with the Rev. JOHN G. FEE, and one of those expelled from Madison,) is, as we understand, now resident of Cabin Creek, in Lewis County, Ky., and has, as we are informed, recently received for circulation a large number of "*Helper's Compendium of the Impending Crisis of the South*," a book, in the estimation of this meeting, dangerous in its spirit and tendencies. Be it there further resolved, That his presence and residence among us is highly objectionable, and that he be, and is hereby, advised and requested to remove from Kentucky, and that CHARLES DIMMITT, JOHN R. BEAN, JAMES FRANCIS, SAMUEL HORD, JAMES HISE, GARRETT BRADLEY, and LEONARD BEAN, are hereby appointed a committee to inform Mr. DAVIS of the purpose and object of this meeting, and that he comply with said request within seven days next after the same is made him, or suffer the consequence of noncompliance therewith. Duty, safety, and the interest of the community compelling us, in the event of noncompliance, to resort to means alike painful to us and hazardous to him.

A Committee representing the organized mob proceeded on Thursday, the 25th Jan., to the work assigned them, and notified FEE, HANSON, MALLETT, HOLLEY, ROBINSON, GRIGSON and GRIFFIN, that they must be without the State on or by the 4th of February next.

They first met in Germantown, and proceeded in a body to the residence of Mr. JOHN HUMLONG, and called for J. B. MALLETT.

He came out within a few steps of the Company, when the chairman, Dr. BRADFORD, called out in a stern voice, as follows: "Walk this way, Mr. MALLETT; don't have any fears, we don't intend to hurt you." Mr. MALLETT replied, "No, he expected not; he was in the company of gentlemen, he supposed." Dr. BRADFORD read the resolutions, and asked, "Do you intend to leave?" Mr. MALLETT replied that he had said he intended to do so.

Mr. MALLET asked the privilege of making a few remarks, but was told that the mob had no time to listen. Mr. HUMLONG asked and was also denied this privilege. However he made the inquiry what was this for? They replied, for teaching incendiary and insurrectional sentiments. Mr. H. said he would say to the contrary the teaching had always been that of peace.

They then proceeded to G. G. HANSON's, and in the same pompous manner notified his son to leave.

They next called at Mr. VINCENT HAMILTON's, father-in-law of J. G. FEE. Mr. FEE told them he had intended to leave, yet in their notice he recognized no right to require him to leave. He asked the mob to pause a moment, but the Chairman ordered them to proceed. He was previously told that he was smart enough to keep out of the hands of the law, and this was the only course to get him out. As one of the mob passed, Mr. FEE extended his hand, and said:

"Do you approve of this action?"

"Yes, I do," was the reply.

"Well," said Mr. Fee, "we took vows together in the same church. I expected different things of you."

In that mob were schoolmates, parents of schoolmates and life-long acquaintances.

From this they proceeded to the residence of Mr. JOHN D. GREGG, where Mr. HOLMAN was stopping, in feeble health, and notified him, without a show of authority from any previous meeting, ordering him, peremptorily, to be without the State by the 4th of February next.

The exiles left Germantown on Saturday morning. Eighteen, including women and children, made up the company of the expelled, and some of these persons arrived in this city last night. Legal advice was taken, prior to their leaving their homes, as to the best course to be pursued. It was found that they could only remain by resisting the mob, and this was not deemed advisable. It was therefore decided to withdraw quietly.

At Felicity, on Saturday night, a part of the exiles were present at a large meeting held in the M. E. Church.

The names of those who arrived here last night are as follows:

C. E. Griffin and lady; Rev. John G. Fee; J. G. Hanson; G. R. Holman; J. B. Mallett and Oliver Griggson.

Characteristic Letter from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

HE REFUSES TO OBEY THE MANDATE OF THE SLAVE POWER.

The St. Louis *Bulletin* publishes a correspondence which recently took place between one R. H. DAVIS, Chairman of the Lecture Committee of the Mercantile Library Association of St. Louis, and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. The Committee desired a lecture from Mr. BEECHER, but with the understanding that he should "eschew all matters pertaining to politics and religion." Mr. BEECHER's reply was as follows:

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter politely inviting me to give one or more lectures before the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association next Fall or Winter. But you ask, in consequence of the diversity of opinions among your members, that I should, if I accepted the invitation, "*eschew all matters pertaining to politics and religion.*" I am too much of a patriot to eschew the one, and too good a Christian to neglect the other. Indeed the only motive that I have for lecturing at all, is the hope that I may make better citizens and better Christians, of my fellow men. And it seems to me, that a course of lectures, from which had been strained out "all matters pertaining to politics and religion," must afford but a very meagre diet to the young people of St. Louis.

Nor can I imagine why you should, under the circumstances, have wished me to visit you. If I have ever been of any service to my fellow men, it has been because I never would eschew any topic which I thought it needful for them to hear. Nor have I ever allowed myself to stand in any pulpit, nor upon any platform, where I could not follow my own judgment as to what should be said, with the most unlimited freedom. And *it is too late in my life for me to yield up my sense of self-respect, and come under a censorship.*

I hope I have not taken seriously a matter which, perhaps, you meant only as a pleasant jest. For, on reading your letter again, I can hardly repress the conviction that you deemed it a pleasant jest to ask me to come all the way to St. Louis to give lectures under an implied agreement that I should "*eschew all matters pertaining to politics and religion!*"

Accept my congratulations upon the prosperity of your Association, as stated in your letter, and allow me, I trust without offense, to hope that before long the young men of St. Louis will be able to listen without shrinking to the free speech of any honest man, who may have convictions on moral and civil duties worthy of a man and a citizen.

I am, very truly, yours,
H. W. BEECHER.

WHERE SHALL THE STATE FAIR BE HELD?—A meeting of the Common Council of Rochester was held on Tuesday night, to determine whether the city should make overtures for having the next State Fair at that place. Mr. MOORE read a letter from the President of the State Agricultural Society, stating that $1,200 must be raised to defray incidental expenses, wherever the fair should be held. Other expenses, Mr. MOORE thought, would reach $5,000 or $6,000, and bonds must be given for compliance with the conditions laid down. The hotel keepers and livery stable proprietors did not seem to enter into the project very enthusiastically, so, after a protracted discussion, the Council adjourned without reaching any decision.

The Jaffa Murderers.

ANTICIPATED ARREST OF ONE OF THE GANG.

From the New-York Observer.

LARNACA, Cyprus, Nov. 23, 1859.

I have just returned from a visit to Jaffa, where I remained a few days deeply interested in the measures taken by the U. S. Consul at Beirut to apprehend the slave who shot the son-in-law of Mr. DICKSON, and who was the principal actor in the fearful tragedy with the particulars of which your readers are already familiar. For two years he has been at large, defying the local authorities, and eluding the vigilant and energetic pursuit of the Governor General of Beirut, as well as the Consular authorities of Beirut and Jerusalem, who have offered large sums of money for his apprehension, and have had secret spies and Turkish soldiery on the constant alert since the arrival of our consul at Beirut. The special commissioner at Beirut, after imprisoning the sheiks of his tribe and family connections, obtained a clue to his hiding place from his mother and brother, whose examination I witnessed in Jaffa. It appears that immediately after the murder of Mr. STEINBECK, he fled beyond the Jordan, and remained for some time in the mountains of Keaack, among the Bedouwin. Thence he went to Gaza, but finding himself suspected by the authorities, he fled to the mountains of Nablus; here he married, and on several occasions visited Jaffa under a disguised name, and it was thus that he was discovered in cross-examining his mother, who stated that he was now living near Nazareth, and was associated in farming with an Arab well known to the authorities. AYOUB BEG (the Special Commissioner) has gone in pursuit of him, and it is now confidently hoped that his arrest will be effected, and his execution be speedily secured at the yard-arm of an American man-of-war. His family connections swore that he was dead, and in proof brought to Jaffa the body of a negro who had been dead seven or eight months, but failed to identify him in the face of the evidence adduced to prove that he is still living.

INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY IN HARVARD COLLEGE.—Mr. PHILLIP H. SEARS, Chairman of the Committee for examination of the students in Harvard College, in intellectual and moral Philosophy, has submitted a report to the Board of Overseers. The Committee thinks that the students have made the study of these branches too much an exercise of the memory rather than of the understanding, and recommends that more time should be given to them in the College course. STEWART's *Active and Moral Powers of Man*, and REID's *Intellectual Powers*, should be studied in the first and second terms of Sophomore year; HAMILTON's *Lectures on Metaphysics* through first term of the Junior year; KANT's *Metaphysics of Ethics* in the first term of the Senior year; and BUTLER's *Analogy* and PALEY's *Evidences* in the second term of the Senior year.

TROUBLES AT ANTIOCH COLLEGE.—It is reported here that a large number of students of Antioch College, (report says some 20 to 30,) left the institution on Wednesday last, in consequence of some offence taken at remarks made by Mr. GIDDINGS, in his recent lecture at Yellow Springs. We trust that the report is exaggerated.—*Xenia (O.) News, 17th.*

LAW REPORTS.

Murder Trials.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—SECOND DAY OF THE TRIAL OF JOHN P. MAYNARD FOR THE MANSLAUGHTER OF JOHN W. ZILKEN—IMPORTANT INDICTMENTS.

Yesterday, at the opening of this Court, John Gilbert, the clerk of Frank Fowler, convicted of swindling Christian Heine of $35, by selling him a worthless passage ticket on the Bremen and New-York line of steamships, pleaded guilty to complicity in that offence, and was sentenced by Judge INGRAHAM to the City Prison for three months. Fowler, it will be recollected, was sentenced on Thursday to two years and three months in the State Prison.

The Grand Jury came into Court with a large number of indictments, among which were several against Lane, the Fulton Bank defaulter, and one against Laughnane for the murder of Timothy Mulcahy. It was understood that they presented several important indictments against parties who are not in custody.

The trial of John P. Maynard for the manslaughter of John W. Zilken, on the 11th October, in Forty-third-street, near the Tenth-avenue, by a blow with his fist, was then resumed. The evidence was of little value. The Judge, in charging the jury, stated the nature of the offence. The prisoner struck the deceased in a private quarrel. The consequence was a fall on the pavement, from which a fracture of the skull resulted, which was followed by death. The question which the jury had to consider. was. Was the blow excusable? It might be so, if it was the only blow the prisoner gave deceased. There could be no doubt that the deceased gave the first blow. Had the prisoner a right to repel that blow by force, even to the killing of his assailant, if he could escape by no other means? Without doubt he had. Other parties had interposed and separated the prisoner and the deceased before any fatal blow had passed between them. Now, when the principals in an affray can leave, it is their duty to do so, but should the man who was assailed in the first fight renew it, he then becomes the assailant himself, and must be held responsible. When a man is assailed, it is his duty to evade injury if he can, and certainly he must not renew the conflict. If they (the jury) found the prisoner was actually guilty, it could only be of manslaughter in the third or fourth degree.

Ex-Judge Stuart, for the prisoner, suggested that his client's good character should be taken into consideration.

Judge INGRAHAM, in reply, remarked: I have only to say that men of good character and of the highest station often indulge in the excitement of a personal affray, when heated by passion. Men of the best character will fight when assaulted, and when they are in personal danger. And even among gentlemen, there are instances of such affrays in our public bodies; and these occurrences may probably take place in the halls of Congress. I cannot, therefore, say, gentlemen, that good character is any answer to a charge of this kind. You must consider the facts for yourselves.

The jury retired at 2 o'clock, and returned into Court shortly after 5, with a verdict of Not Guilty. Some applause was manifested by the spectators, which was immediately suppressed by the officers of the Court.

The Lelands and the Valley Bank of Maryland.

The Lafayette Bank vs. Simeon Leland, Warren Leland and Charles Leland.—The defendants in this action are the well-known proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel of this City. The action is brought against them to recover the par value of certain notes, or bills, of "The Valley Bank of Maryland," located at Hagerstown, of that State, for which the plaintiff claims to have paid $685.

The plaintiff, which is a Banking Corporation of the State of Indiana, alleges that the defendant sold to its agent 123 notes of the said Valley Bank, of the denomination of $10, for the sum mentioned; that at the time of the sale the defendants fraudulently represented to said agent that the said Valley Bank was perfectly good and solvent; that they (defendants) were the owners of the bank, and would be responsible for any bills in circulation, and for the statements then made; that the defendents well knew, at the time of making such representations, that the matters so stated were false, in that the bank was known to them to be a worthless institution, and its issues valueless.

The defendants deny that they ever sold the bills to the plaintiff, or that they ever had any transactions whatever with any of its officers or agents; or that they were the owners of the Bank, or represented themselves to be, or stated that they would be responsible for its issues; or that they ever told any of plaintiff's officers or agents that the Bank was perfectly good and solvent.

The matter now came up before Justice LEONARD at Chambers, on a motion for a commissioner to take the testimony of certain witnesses in Kentucky, one of whom, named Wm. H. Cord, was at the time of the alleged sale of the bills, President of the Lafayette Bank.

The motion was made by the plaintiff, and after argument was granted, with a stay of proceedings until March. John Livingston for plaintiff, S. B. Cushing for defendants.

The Simpson Habeas Corpus.

The Application of John Simpson.—This was the *habeas corpus* issued to Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, commanding her to bring the body of Rosa Simpson into Court. The particulars are given in the TIMES of Feb. 1.

The matter has ended in the child's electing to go with her uncle, who proposed to take charge of her for the petitioner, her father.

Notice.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.—During the residue of the month of February motions will be heard each morning, from 10 to 11 o'clock, by three Justices. *Ex parte* motions will be heard in Chambers as usual. The Special motion calendar will be called in the Special Term room, and in the following order:

First—Applications for *ex parte* allowance.

Second—Motions to place actions on Special Circuit calendar.

Third—Motions for attachment for contempt.

Fourth—Motions to discharge from imprisonment.

Fifth—General call of the Calendar.

Counsel wishing to bring on a motion out of its order, under one of the first four classes, must state to the Court the number thereof on the Calendar, or the motion will not be heard.

Counsel wishing to set down any motion for a particular day, must file a consent with the Clerk, who is authorized to set down as agreed, but no motion will be heard before it is reached in its order on the Calendar.

No litigated motion will be heard on Saturday, unless specially ordered.

By order of the Court, Feb. 3, 1860.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Keteltas vs. Dodd.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $95.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 3, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 36 bbls. Ashes, 581 bbls. Flour, 42 bbls. Corn Meal, 406 bushels Corn, 552 bushels Barley, 810 bushels Oats, 3,946 bushels Malt, 1,741 pkgs. Provisions, and 616 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 60 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Sales have been reported of 4,500 ℔s. American Yellow at 37c.@38c. ⅌ ℔.

CANDLES—An active inquiry prevailed for Adamantine, chiefly at 17½c.@19c. ⅌ ℔. Other kinds have been moderately inquired for at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—We have heard of sales of 200 bags Laguayra at 13c.; 800 bags Jamaica, for export, on private terms; 150 bags Rio and Santos at 1 .@12½c.; and, by auction, 2,000 bags Rio at 12c.@12¾c., ⅌ ℔., averaging $12 32 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Sales have been confined to 650 bales, including Middling Upland at 11⅛c.@11¼c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ⅌ ℔.

FISH—Dry Cod have been in request, mainly at $3 87½@$4 25 ⅌ cwt. Mackerel are scarce and in demand at full prices. Salmon and Herring are partially neglected.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been less active, to-day, for State and Western. Holders have not been disposed to accept the prices offered by the principal purchasers, especially for lots wanted to fill export orders. Sales have consequently been confined to 5,000 bbls., including superfine State at $4 90@$5 05, chiefly at $4 95@$5; extra State at $5 10@$5 25, chiefly at $5 15@$5 20; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 90@$5; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 10@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 15@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 55; roundhoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75 ⅌ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 50	@$4 80
Superfine State	4 90	@ 5 05
Extra State	5 10	@ 5 25
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 00
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 10	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 15	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 7 60
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is moderately inquired for at former rates. Sales have been reported of 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $5 35@$5 65 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore and Brandywine, &c.; $5 70@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 35@$6 75 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $3 75 for Jersey, $4 12½@$4 15 for Baltimore, and $4 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is very dull, and prices of large lots are altogether nominal. Sales have been reported of only small parcels; including White California on private terms; damaged White Canada at about $1, and do. Red Southern at 85c. ⅌ bushel. Corn is in moderate request, and is held with more firmness. Sales have been reported of 9,000 bushels inferior to choice White and Yellow Jersey and Southern at 80c.@83c., chiefly at rates within the range, ⅌ bushel. Rye is salable and steady at 88½c.@92c. for inferior to prime Jersey, and North River ⅌ bushel. Barley is quiet and depressed at 74c.@85c. ⅌ bushel; 5,600 bushels were reported sold at 76c. Oats attract very little attention, including Canada, at 44c.@44½c.; Western at 43½c.@44½c.; State at 44c.@45c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@42c.; Southern at 38c.@41c. ⅌ bushel. Mr. WM. G. CUTTING notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, thus: "Up to the close of business on Tuesday, the market for State and Western Flour was quite heavy, and prices favored buyers. On Wednesday and Thursday the demand was more satisfactory, in part from shippers, and sellers obtained rather firmer rates for low grades, especially of State. Yesterday the transactions were restricted. The inquiry was fair, but at prices which the principal holders were reluctant to accept. Export purchasers would pay $5 10@$5 15 for extra State. At these figures, however, they could not procure any considerable quantity; hence the inactivity. Southern Flour has been freely offered, while the demand has been generally moderate. Prices have been depressed. Canadian Flour has been quiet, and prices have declined slightly. The total sales of Wheat Flour, during the week, have been 44,500 bbls. Rye Flour has been in request, but prices closed heavily. Corn Meal was rather sparingly sought after at irregular quotations. Wheat was partially neglected, early in the week, and prices were, for the most part, nominal. Holders were disposed to accept somewhat lower rates, but buyers were reluctant to purchase freely. On Thursday the demand revived a little, and more firmness was apparent. The sales, however, were limited. Yesterday the market was dull and heavy, and purchasers evinced no inclination to operate. An early reduction in prices was generally anticipated by them. The total sales of Wheat during the week comprised only 19,000 bushels. Corn has been abundant, and towards the close an advance has been claimed. The demand has been moderate, chiefly for good to prime lots, which are least freely offered. Rye has been inquired for at uniform rates for desirable parcels. Barley has been in fair supply and request at, however, somewhat easier prices. Oats have been depressed, and have declined, closing tamely."

HAY—Sales have been reported of 350 bales North River at unchanged prices.

HOPS—New are salable and steady, chiefly at from 12c.@18c. ⅌ ℔. Desirable lots are not abundant.

LIME—Rockland: 75c. for Common and $1 20 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

METALS—Transactions have been unimportant to-day, and prices rule about the same.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in more demand, and sales have been reported of 450 bbls., chiefly at 47c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet, including Common at $1 50@$1 52½ ⅌ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. A moderate inquiry prevails for Spirits Turpentine, chiefly at from 44½c.@45½c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Linseed attracts considerable attention at from 57c.@59c., mainly within the range, ⅌ gallon. Other kinds have been in limited request at essentially unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, and sales have been reported of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $17 25@$17 37½ for old mess, and $18@$18 25 for new mess, $12@$12 12½ for old prime, and $14@$14 25 for new prime, here, and $14 37½ for do. do., deliverable, at the option of the seller, in March, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and firm, including Hams, at 9¼c.@9¾c., and Shoulders, 6½c.@7c. ⅌ ℔. Bacon is in request at from 8¾c.@9⅞c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is unaltered. Sales: 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10½c.@11c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is in fair demand, at steady rates; sales of 320 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 62½ for new repacked Western Mess, $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17@$19 50; ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $12@$15 ⅌ bbl. Butter is depressed at 15c.@21c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in request at 9c.@11¼c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Has been more inquired for to-day, chiefly on speculation, at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported of 700 tierces, in lots, at from $3 75@$4 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Clover has been purchased to-day to the extent of 650 bushels, at from 8½c.@8⅞c. ⅌ ℔., the latter rate for choice. Flax and Timothy remain as last noticed.

SUGARS—Sales have been confined to small lots of Cuba at 7c.@7⅛c. ⅌ ℔., the market closing heavily, with a downward tendency.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 ℔s. Prime on private terms.

TEAS—Have attracted less attention, though prices have not varied materially.

TOBACCO—Has been less freely dealt in, sales having been reported since Monday last of only 42 hhds. Kentucky, at 4½c.@10c.; 60 cases Seed Leaf, at 8c.@15c.; 216 bales Havana, at 27c.@32½c., with 187 bales Yara, and 35 bales St. Domingo, the latter for export, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 1,150 bbls., in lots, at 23c.@23½c., chiefly at 23c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet. For Liverpool there were taken 200 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d. For London, 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ⅌ 310 ℔s. For Glasgow, 200 tcs. Lard on private terms. For Bremen, 50 tons measurement goods at 25s.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Feb. 3, 1860.

MEATS.

The demand has been quite moderate. Prices exhibit no quotable alteration.

Beef, roasting pieces, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 16
Beef, chuck roast, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 12
Beef, second cut chuck, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 10
Beef, rounds, ⅌ ℔	9	@ 12
Beef, rumps, ⅌ ℔	11	@ 13
Beef, porter-house steak, ⅌ ℔	16	@ 18
Beef, sirloin steak, ⅌ ℔	14	@ 16
Beef, rump steak, ⅌ ℔	13	@ 14
Beef, corned, ⅌ ℔	6	@ 12
Mutton, hind quarters, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 12
Mutton, fore quarters, ⅌ ℔	7	@ 9
Mutton, legs, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 12½
Mutton, shoulders, ⅌ ℔	6	@ 9
Mutton, chops, ⅌ ℔	12	@ —
Lamb, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 12
Veal, hindquarters, ⅌ ℔	11	@ 12
Veal, forequarters, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 10
Veal cutlets, ⅌ ℔	15	@ 17
Pork, fresh, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 10½
Pork, salted, ⅌ ℔	10	@ —
Pork, jowls, ⅌ ℔	—	@ 10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@2 00
Soup Meats, ⅌ ℔	5	@ 8
Smoked Beef, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 14
Bacon, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 14
Hams, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 14
Shoulders, ⅌ ℔	9½	@ 11
Tongues, each	75	@ 80
Lard, ⅌ ℔	11	@ 12½
Lard, by the tub, ⅌ ℔	10½	@ 12
Sausages, City made, ⅌ ℔	15	@ 16
Tripe, ⅌ ℔	6	@ —

POULTRY AND GAME.

Stocks of Poultry are less extensive. Higher prices are claimed. The inquiry is rather limited. The supply of Game is good, and rates are in favor of buyers. These, however, do not purchase very freely.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ⅌ ℔	15	@ 18
Chickens, Broilers, ⅌ pair	75	@ 87½
Fowls, ⅌ ℔	11	@ 14
Turkeys, ⅌ ℔	14	@ 17
Geese, ⅌ ℔	9	@ 12½
Ducks, ⅌ ℔	15	@ 18
Pigeons, Squab, ⅌ dozen	2 00	@2 50
Pigeons, tame and stallfed, ⅌ dozen	1 50	@1 75
Wood Duck, ⅌ pair	37	@ 62½
Black Ducks, ⅌ pair	75	@ —
Canvass Back Ducks, ⅌ pair	2 00	@2 75
Red Head Ducks, ⅌ pair	87	@1 00
Widgeon, ⅌ pair	62	@ 75
Teal, ⅌ pair	50	@ 62
Mallard	75	@ 87
Pheasants, English, ⅌ pair	3 75	@4 00
Partridge, ⅌ pair	50	@ 75
Quails, ⅌ pair	20	@ 40
Prairie Chickens, ⅌ pair	75	@1 00
Wild Turkeys, ⅌ ℔	14	@ 17
Wild Geese, each	75	@1 00
Venison, ⅌ ℔	6	@ 12
Rabbits, ⅌ pair	37	@ 44
Hares, ⅌ pair	56	@ 62
Squirrels, grey, each	8	@ —

FISH.

Most kinds have been less plenty, and have been held with more firmness. The demand has been "middling fair."

Codfish, ⅌ ℔	6	@ 7
Pickerel, ⅌ ℔	—	@ 12
Whitefish, ⅌ ℔	12	@ —
Blackfish, ⅌ ℔	12	@ —
Catfish, ⅌ ℔	—	@ 8
Perch, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 10
Eels, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 12
Flounders, ⅌ ℔	7	@ 8
Striped Bass, ⅌ ℔	15	@ 18
Black Bass, ⅌ ℔	9	@ 12
Frost-fish, ⅌ ℔	7	@ 8
Haddock, ⅌ ℔	6	@ 7
Smelts, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 15
Oysters, ⅌ 100	50	@1 25
Oysters pickled, ⅌ 100	1 25	@1 50
Clams, ⅌ 100	25	@ 50
Crabs, soft, ⅌ doz	1 00	@1 50
Crabs, hard, ⅌ doz	18	@ 25
Lobsters, ⅌ ℔	—	@ 6
Salmon, City smoked, ⅌ ℔	18	@ 18
Salmon, pickled, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 15
Codfish, pickled, ⅌ ℔	4	@ 5
Codfish, dry, ⅌ ℔	4	@ 5
Mackerel, pickled, each	10	@ 15
Mackerel, smoked, ⅌ ℔	15	@ 18
Halibut, smoked, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 10

VEGETABLES.

With fair supplies, generally, and a moderate inquiry, prices are essentially unaltered. Some holders are asking higher rates, and the severe weather favors their pretensions.

Potatoes, Mercers, ⅌ bbl	1 75	@2 25
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ⅌ bbl	1 50	@2 00
Potatoes, Pinkeyes, ⅌ bbl	1 50	@ —
Potatoes, ⅌ bushel	62	@ 87
Potatoes, ⅌ half peck	10	@ 15
Potatoes, Sweet, ⅌ bbl	3 00	@4 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ⅌ bushel	1 12½	@1 50
Potatoes, Sweet, ⅌ half peck	31¼	@ 37½
Turnips, ⅌ basket	50	@ 56
Turnips, ⅌ peck	25	@ 31
Parsnips, ⅌ bunch	—	@ 6
Carrots, ⅌ bunch	—	@ 6
Beets, ⅌ bunch	—	@ 6
Onions, ⅌ peck	37	@ 50
Cabbage, ⅌ dozen	50	@1 00
Cabbage, each	5	@ 10
Cabbage, red, ⅌ dozen	87½	@1 37½
Tomatoes, ⅌ quart can	25	@ —
Celery, ⅌ bunch	12	@ —
Watercresses, ⅌ quart	6	@ —
Spinach, ⅌ basket	75	@1 00
Leeks, ⅌ bunch	6	@ 8
Garlic, ⅌ bunch	10	@ 12

FRUIT.

The demand continues limited, though prices rule about the same.

Apples, Table, ⅌ peck	37	@ 75
Apples, Cooking, ⅌ peck	25	@ 50
Cranberries, ⅌ quart	15	@ 20
Hickory Nuts, ⅌ quart	10	@ 12
Walnuts, ⅌ quart	12	@ 15
Chestnuts, ⅌ quart	31	@ 37
Citron, preserved, ⅌ ℔	25	@ —
Oranges, ⅌ dozen	25	@ 75
Lemons, ⅌ dozen	12	@ 50
Cocoanuts, ⅌ dozen	37	@ 50
Figs, ⅌ drum	37	@ —
Turkish Fig Cake, each	10	@ —
Dried Cherries, ⅌ ℔	8	@ —
Dates, ⅌ ℔	—	@ 8
Raisins, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 10
Currants, ⅌ ℔	6	@ 8
Prunes, ⅌ ℔	8	@ —

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter is very dull, though unusually plenty, and declining in prices. A pretty fair run of custom has been reported for Cheese, which is steady. Eggs are not in much request. They are dearer to-day. Honey is sparingly sought after.

Butter, State, ⅌ ℔	18	@ 24
Butter, Orange County, ⅌ ℔	—	@ 28
Butter, Orange County, by the tub, ⅌ ℔	25	@ 26
Butter, Ohio, ⅌ ℔	15	@ 21
Butter, roll, ⅌ ℔	16	@ 22
Cheese, ⅌ ℔	11	@ 14
Eggs, four for	13	@ —
Eggs, eight for	25	@ —
Eggs, thirty-two for	1 00	@ —
Honey, White Clover, ⅌ ℔	25	@ —
Honey, Buckwheat, ⅌ ℔	14	@ 20
Honey, ⅌ can	—	@ 50
Honey, ⅌ bottle	25	@ —

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOS. B. WAY, stand No. 21; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; MRS. GROWE, stand No. 156; J. LYNCH, stand No. 9; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

Real Estate....FRIDAY, Feb. 3, 1860.

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3-story brick house and lot s. e. cor. Bleecker and Morton streets, 18x50	$3,200
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6-story brick house and lot s. e. cor. Broadway and Beaver street, 22x117	30,000
5-story store and lot No. 196 Broadway, 22.11½ and 23x161 and 163	75,000
3-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 154 East 34th-street, lot 15x100	8,450

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THE RECEIPT OF THE FOLLOWING donations to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Fire Department, is most thankfully acknowledged:

Ætna Ins. Co., per L. Satterlee, Esq., Secretary	$100
Eagle Ins. Co., per A. J. Clinton, Esq., Secretary	100
Greenwich Ins. Co., per James Harrison, Esq., Sec.	50
Lorillard Ins. Co., per Geo. S. Crary, Esq., Sec.	100

JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1860.

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No. 385 Broadway, corner of 18th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DR. CAHILL vs. PROTESTANTISM.—A lecture will be delivered on SABBATH (to-morrow) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the "American Mission to Roman Catholics," in East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., by an Irish convert from Romanism. Subject—*Purgatory.* All Roman Catholics are invited. Discussion EVERY THURSDAY EVENING in the same place. The friends of Protestantism are requested to be present. P. S.—A Free lecture will be delivered in a few weeks on the *Irish Character*, to Irishmen generally, by the same person, in the same place. German service, 10½ o'clock, and service in Spanish at 3 P. M.

OPENING SERVICES OF THE THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The house of worship recently erected by the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church on 23d st., east of 8th-av., will be opened for divine service TO-MORROW, Feb. 5. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. by the pastor, Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE; at 3 o'clock P. M. by Rev. A. M. MILLIGAN, of New-Alexandria, Penn.; and at 7½ o'clock P. M. by Rev. SAMUEL BOWDEN, of York, Livingston County, N. Y. The collections will be appropriated to the building fund.

MISSIONARY ORDINATION.—Mr. ALVIN B. GOODALE, recently appointed by the American Board as a Missionary to the Southern Armenians, will be ordained by the Third Presbytery of New-York, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av. Sermon by Rev. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D.D., of the Union Theological Seminary. Charge to the newly-ordained Minister, by Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D.D.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lectures on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

REV. DR. McMENAMY AND PROTESTANT FRIENDS, will be found ready (D. V.) "to contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the Saints," in opposition to Romish claims for Penance, either as a sacrament or right way of salvation, in the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms, No. 178 Prince-st., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

REV. JOSEPH SANDERSON WILL PREACH in the Chapel of the Home for the Friendless, No. 29 East 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., on next and succeeding SABBATH EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, and in his Church, corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

ALLEN-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. NEWELL will occupy the pulpit on SABBATH, Feb. 5, at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING and at 7½ in the EVENING; and on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, at 7½ P. M., will be installed as pastor of the Church by the Third Presbytery of New-York.

NOTICE.—FIRST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn; (late A. P. VAN GIESON's, formerly Dr. DWIGHT's.) Services (D. V.) TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., in the MORNING, and Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER in the EVENING.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, HUDSON-AV., BEtween Fleet and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn. The Rector, Rev. THOS. G. CARVER, will deliver the third of a series of sermons on the *Destruction of Jerusalem*, TO-MORROW EVENING. Services on Sunday at 10½ A. M. Sundays and Wednesdays at 7½ P. M.

KNICKERBOCKER HALL—CORNER OF 23d-st. and 8th-av.—Services of the Protestant Episcopal Church are regularly held in this Hall on EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ in the EVENING. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2½ P. M. Rev. Dr. VAN KLEECK will preach in the Morning.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts.—Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Subject for the afternoon—*Do the Scriptures teach the Doctrine of the Conscious Existence of the Dead?* Seats free. Bible class at 2 P. M.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Broome and Ridge sts. The Pastor, Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, will preach. Providence permitting, the fourth sermon in the series on the *Evidences of Christianity*, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Miracles.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner of Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. CHAUNCEY, Rector of St. James Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3, and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

FIRST FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH, in 28th st., near Broadway, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 7½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Friends and strangers invited.

DEATH BY LAW.—A CHRISTIAN VIEW OF this subject will be given by Rev. MOSES BALLOU, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, corner of Downing, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. In the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, a sermon on the *Lessons of Winter.*

THE OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near Chatham-square, Rev. HENRY G. WESTON, Pastor. Whosoever will, let him come and hear the word of the Lord. The gallery of this Church is free, and strangers are made welcome on the main floor. Services Morning and Evening, at the usual hours.

FOURTH ASSOCIATE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of Houston and Thompson sts.—Rev. JAMES GIBSON (lately from Scotland) preaches every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock. Subject to-morrow afternoon—*God's Covenant with Abraham.*

UNIVERSALIST MISSION, THIRD-AVENUE AND SIXTY-FIRST-STREET.—There will be service at the above place SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Rev. B. PETERS, of Williamsburgh, will preach. Sunday School at 1½ o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Service for Deaf Mutes at 3 P. M.; for others, willing to promote their welfare, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. WESTON, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM'S THIRD CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY, corner of Broadway and 32d-st. Subject for the MORNING—*Estimates of the Value of Life*; EVENING—*Jesus, a Representative of Human Nature.* Seats free.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER WILL preach TO-MORROW MORNING in the Market-st. Church, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the First Dutch Church of Brooklyn, in Joralemon-st., opposite to City Hall.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—UNION SERVICES.—Rev. MATHEW HALE SMITH will preach, SUNDAY, Feb. 5, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. to young men. Rev. C. C. GOSS, of Nebraska, will preach at 7½ P. M. Seats free. All are cordially invited to attend.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH—CORNER OF Broome and Chrystie sts. Service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Baptism in the AFTERNOON. In the EVENING Rev. Dr. VAN KLEECK, Secretary of the Domestic Committee, will present the cause of Domestic Missions.

ABINGDON-SQUARE UNION CHURCH, Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. Preaching by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Concert of prayer every evening of next week, at 7½.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place—in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Also on FRIDAY EVENING at No. 68 West 11th-st., at 8 o'clock. Seats all free.

PREACHING TO-MORROW, AS USUAL, at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M.: Rev. H. MATTISON, Pastor. Rev. HENRY T. CHEEVER, of Connecticut, will probably preach either morning or evening.

THE REV. DR. MORGAN WILL PREACH before the Young Men's Association of St. Peter's Church, (20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.,) on SUNDAY EVENING next. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NORFOLK-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—SABBATH, Feb. 5, preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Mr. BARBER, of Brooklyn; at 3 P. M., by Rev. T. G. OSBORN, of Allen-st., and at 7 in the EVENING, by Rev. H. BANGS, P. E.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DIScourse will be preached, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, on *The Revelation of Heaven in the Soul by the Holy Spirit.* Services at 7½.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF 29th-st. and Madison av. Preaching SUNDAY, Feb. 5, 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. HOGE, of the Brick Church; and at 3½ P. M. by Rev. WM. BANNARD, the pastor. Sunday School 2 P. M. Strangers invited.

REV. FRANK REMINGTON, PASTOR OF the North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford sts., will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the EVENING. Baptism at the close of the morning service.

LAWRENCE-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn. Rev. A. MCCLELAND, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, Feb. 5, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath School, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. JAMES A. LITTLE PREACHES SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ A. M., in 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, near 8th-av., and in the EVENING at 7½ P. M., in 1st-st Presbyterian Church, a few doors east of 2d-av.

REV. DR. HOLDICH WILL DELIVER the monthly sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church TO-MORROW EVENING, Feb. 5. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

FIRST-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 1st and 2d avs. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. R. R. THOMPSON. At 7½ P. M. Rev. JAMES A. LITTLE will preach to the young. All are invited.

REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL will preach at Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway, TO-MORROW, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Facts and Principles.*

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. J. L. BURROWS, of Richmond, Va., will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, Feb. 5. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock; in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. B. PETERS, CHURCH CORNER OF 4th and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh, will TO-MORROW EVENING give his fifth lecture to the young. A special lecture to young ladies.

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN Trenor Hall, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Entrance in 34th-st.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH, State, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. JAMES MACOMBER. Sacrament at 3 P. M.

REV. DR. HARDENBERG WILL PREACH in the Church at the corner of Gouverneur and Madison-sts., on SUNDAY, the 5th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. WILLIAM P. CORBIT WILL preach in the 18th-st. M. E. Church, between 8th and 9th avs., on SUNDAY, Feb. 5, 1860, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP, PASTOR OF BETHESDA BAPTIST CHURCH, 22d-st., near 3d-av., will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 5th. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ in the EVENING.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween 2d and 3d avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, Feb. 5, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. HERMAN BANGS, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. F. S. DE HASS. All seats free. Also, services during the week, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. E. T. JAMES, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. THOS. WILLIAMS, D. D., President of the Missouri University. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the close of morning service.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL DELIVER his fourth lecture on *The Churches of Asia*, in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of 6th-av. and 41st-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and preach and baptise in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. The protracted meeting still continues.

SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.—THE PAStor of the Second Advent Church will preach on *The Impending Crisis of the World*, TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., in Union Building, No. 183 Bowery. Seats free. All who love Christ and pure Bible truth are invited to hear.

AT THE INEBRIATE'S HOME, NO. 154 Chatham-st., there will be religious services on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, conducted by Rev. C. C. LEIGH, and at 7½ o'clock a Temperance Meeting. All are invited.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS IS ENGAGED to speak at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Feb. 5. MORNING, 10½ o'clock. EVENING, 7½ o'clock.

THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD DEPOT, BEtween 65th and 66th sts.—the Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church, Rev. ALBERT B. KING Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath School 2½ P. M.

REV. ORRIN DODGE WILL PREACH in the Gethsemane Baptist Church, corner 39th-st. and 3d-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. D. S. PARMELEE, at 7 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. JACOBI, Missionary to the Jews, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

CHRISTIAN UNION, OF BROOKLYN.—The regular meeting will be held at the Brooklyn Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6. Subject for discussion—*Is this Life a State of Probation?* The public are invited.

LADIES' FIVE POINTS BAPTIST MISSION, NO. 42 BAXTER-ST.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., by Rev. JOHN M. DAVIS. Prayer meeting in the EVENING. Sunday School at 1½ P. M.

REV. WILLIAM H. BARTLETT WILL preach in Brooklyn Tabernacle, TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

LECTURES.

HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, THE great Orator of the West, and Champion of the Rights of Man, will deliver a Lecture on the
DUTIES OF HUMAN GOVERNMENT,
At the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church,
Near Division-st.,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6.
Critical Periods in the History of the United States Government—Exciting Scenes in Congress, experienced during the past Thirty Years.
Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the drug-store of WM. F. LINDLEY, corner East Broadway and Market-st.; E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau st., and at the door. Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

PROF. YOUMANS' LECTURES.
Prof. YOUMANS will give the THIRD LECTURE of his Course,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6.
Subject—*Radiant Influences of the Universe—Chemistry of the Stars.* Illustrated by diagrams.
Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.
To commence at 8 o'clock.

THE DRAMA.
Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
Mr. SIDDONS
Will repeat his
GLANCES AT THE DRAMA,
(which have been so very favorably received,)
On WEDNESDAY next, Feb. 8. Admission 25 cents.

TO MOTHERS.
Mrs. LYDIA F. FOWLER, M. D., will lecture at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 4, commencing at 2 o'clock. Subject—Colds, Diphtheria, and Scarlet Fever. Admission, 25 cts.

REV. T. L. CUYLER WILL DELIVER A lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock, at the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Subject—*A Day in the Alps.* Single tickets, 25 cents. Tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies, 50 cents. The proceeds to be applied to the various benevolent and religious objects of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Church.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER WILL DELIVER his instructive and interesting lecture—subject; *Ups and Downs in Life, a Romance of Louis Philippe and Louis Napoleon*—before the "Young Men's Christian Lyceum," at the First Baptist Church, corner Broome and Elizabeth sts., MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1860. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 P. M. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the principal music, book and drug stores, and at the door.

LECTURES TO THE LADIES—SECOND COURSE.—LYDIA F. FOWLER, M. D., will give a second course of lectures to the ladies at Hope Chapel, No 720 Broadway, New-York, commencing on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, continuing five afternoons at the same place and hour. Tickets for the course, $1. Single tickets, 25 cents.

LECTURE TO MEDICAL STUDENTS AND MEDICAL MEN.—The eleventh lecture of this course will be delivered TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. M. S. HUTTON, D. D., at the Reformed Dutch Church, Washington-square. All are invited to attend.

MR. JAMES MATHESON WILL DELIVER his fourth lecture in the Bleecker Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Romanism versus Civil and Religious Liberty.* The A. P. A. specially invited to attend. Admission 10 cents.

THE RIGHTS OF MAN WILL BE VINDICATED by the Great Apostle of Liberty, Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church, near Division-st. Tickets 25 cents.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURES.—THE Hon. JOHN A. DIX will lecture before the Society, at their rooms, No. 472 Broadway. on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The War of the United States with Tripoli.*

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Our last invoice of fine French Corsets, having been damaged on the voyage, will be sold at prices that will astonish our lady friends. Now is the time for great bargains. MOORE'S, Nos. 293 and 311 Grand-st.

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BEST STEEL SKIRTS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.—Mme. DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts, for grace and durability, are worth six of any other kind. Best Steel Sewed, 13-spring, 60 cents; 15 springs, 75 cents; Children's Skirts in proportion. Nos. 375 Broadway, 332 Canal-st., 253 Bowery, 119 8th-st., and 244 Grand-st.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 4, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

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Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

WINTER GARDEN—Oliver Twist.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Cooke's Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

BOWERY THEATRE—Macbeth—Jack Sheppard on Horseback.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Old Man of the Mountain—Handsome Jack—Frisky Cobbler.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Marie Jeanne.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—All that Glitters is not Gold—Our Fellow Clerks—Evening—Husband to Order—Sketches in India.

HOPE CHAPEL—Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff's Dramatic Readings.

NINTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The twenty-four hours which were introduced by the disastrous explosion of a boiler in Williamsburgh, proved frightfully prolific of calamities. The fire in Elm-street, with its holocaust of unwarned victims, followed; and other fires—fortunately, so far as this City is concerned, unattended with loss of life—resulted in a deplorable loss of property. A fire, however, which in the interval occurred in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, was less sparing: the house of Mr. Early, at Hyde Park, taking fire in the absence of that gentleman, and three children perishing in the flames. Mrs. Early, with three other children, leaped from a second story window and saved themselves, not without serious injury. The fatal period ended, as it began, with a revolt of that dangerous servant of industry, steam. Between 7 and 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, a boiler in the hat factory of Messrs. Ames & Molten, on Sandford-street, near Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, exploded, throwing down the walls of the building and burying twenty of the operatives beneath them. Seven men were instantly killed; another was fatally injured and subsequently died; and fifteen others are seriously wounded. The police and firemen speedily extricated the killed and wounded from the ruins. Most of the latter were taken to the Hospital.

The Jury of Inquest which has been so long investigating the cause of the falling of the Pemberton Mill at Lawrence, Massachusetts, has at length rendered its verdict. The weakness and insufficiency of the cast-iron shoring, the thinness of the brick walls, and the length of span from one support to another beneath the floor timbers, are stated to have been the causes of the terrible catastrophe. For the imperfections of the cast-iron pillars, Mr. Albert Fuller, the former contracting agent and foreman of the Eagle Iron Foundry, is found to be responsible. But the great weight of censure is thrown on the architect and superintendent of the structure, Mr. Charles L. Bigelow. His lack of judgment in laying the timber and floorings, and the insufficient inspection to which he subjected the iron pillars and supports, render him in the eyes of the Jury responsible for the calamity.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House of Representatives, the election of a Clerk was effected, Col. Forney being the successful aspirant. The vote stood: Forney, 112; Jas. C. Allen, the Clerk of the Thirty-fifth Congress, 77; Samuel Taylor, of Tennessee, 23; scattering, 9. Necessary to elect, 111. Col. Forney having been sworn and installed, the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms was proceeded with. Mr. Hoffman, of Maryland, was chosen, obtaining 114 votes to 92 for Glossbrenner. The choice of other officers was deferred to next week The Republicans endeavored to procure an adjournment to Monday, but ineffectually, the Democrats demanding action upon the Post-office Appropriation. Mr. Phelps gave the necessary notice of that measure prior to the adjournment. The Standing Committees, it was announced, would be named on Wednesday.

A correspondent at Washington transmits what he represents to be a Presidential programme arranged yesterday between the Republican and American members of the House. According to this story, Mr. Edward Bates, of Missouri, is to be brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency, with Gen. Cameron, as Vice-President. The platform is to be distinctly national and conservative; and Mr. Seward is to be compensated for the omission of his name, with the French mission, and the reversion of the higher office in 1864. The tale *si non vero è ben trovato*.

The Maryland Legislature received yesterday a series of resolutions from the Legislature of South Carolina, proposing to call a Disunion Convention. Out of respect to a sovereign State the resolutions were allowed to be read, but in the debate which followed only two members sustained them. In a letter to the Governor of South Carolina, Gov. Hicks writes that Maryland can see nothing but injury to herself in the establishment of a foreign asylum for her fugitive slaves on the borders of the State.

The Overland Mail brings us news up to the 26th ultimo. It was the general opinion in Leavenworth, K. T., that the gold mines would produce from one to two million dollars per month, as soon as the Spring commenced. Last season they yielded about two millions of dollars. Snow had fallen to the depth of a foot along the Platte River. The accounts from Arrapahoe, on the Vasquez River, report the miners as still busy. Flour is quoted at $16 per 100 lbs. The Denver City express brought to Leavenworth $3,000 in gold dust, and several passengers.

Charges made against some of the nominees of Gov. Morgan as Harbor Masters and Port Wardens, occupied the State Senate yesterday. Messrs. Hammond, Ramsey and Spinola successively moved that the Committee on the nominations have power to send for persons and papers. The Republican majority employed all the resources of parliamentary tactics to defeat this proposition, without admitting discussion, and it was finally tabled by a vote of 18 to 6. The Senate adjourned to Monday evening without an Executive session. In the Assembly several bills were read a third time and passed, mostly local in their character. Among the bills introduced were two more for railroads in New-York. Notice was given of a large number of bills for various purposes. The Assembly adjourned until to-day.

Hon. C. J. Faulkner, the newly-appointed Minister to France, received a congratulatory address from the Young Men's Democratic Union Club last evening. He responded in a brief speech, giving his views on diplomacy and the Union.

James Stephens, the murderer of his wife, was yesterday morning executed at the City Prison. He spent all of Thursday night in devotional exercises, and bore himself firmly and with composure to the end. He died asserting his innocence, both of the murder, and also of any plan to escape from prison. He declined to make a speech under the gallows, but expressed a strong hope that his sins were forgiven, and professed to be ready to die. The execution took place about 9½ o'clock. After hanging nearly 40 minutes, the body was delivered to his friends, and in the afternoon it was interred in Greenwood, beside the grave which had once contained his wife's remains.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, John Gilbert, clerk of Frank Fowler, the emigrant ticket-swindler, on his plea of guilty, was sentenced to three months in the City Prison—a very light punishment, even for an accomplice. Willard P. Maynard was acquitted, on his trial for the manslaughter of John W. Zilken. The Grand Jury presented several fresh indictments, among which were five or six against young Lane, the Fulton Bank defaulter.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon fifteen members of the old Police force were reinstated. A warm debate followed a motion to reconsider the proceedings of the meeting on the 16th of January. It was at this meeting that Gen. Pillsbury's powers were curtailed for the benefit of the Mayor. The discussion was not concluded, and will be renewed at the next meeting.

The Stock Market opened lower by ½@1 ℘ cent. yesterday, but recovered most of the decline later in the day, and closed steady. No change in Money affairs, or in bills on Europe; London steady at 108¾@109 ℘ cent.

The sales of Cotton were limited; prices tended downward. Flour and Wheat attracted less attention and were heavy. Corn was scarce and wanted at firmer rates. Provisions were less freely dealt in. Sugars, Naval Stores, Metals and Teas were quiet. New-Orleans Molasses was more sought after, as were likewise Coffee, Rice and Clover Seed. Whisky was plenty and lower. Linseed Oil was in fair demand. Freights were inactive. Samples of Breadstuffs,—including Wheat, Wheat-flour, Rye, Barley and Oats,—from California, were exhibited at the Corn Exchange.

Tenement Traps.

Another of those hideous massacres, miscalled accidents, which are perpetually coming like thunder-claps out of a clear sky upon our busy and prosperous world, to warn it of the mischief that rambles beneath its shining surface, yesterday morning startled the citizens of New-York from their propriety.

Between seven and eight o'clock on Thursday evening, at an hour when half the world of New-York was just beginning to think how it should amuse itself in the pleasant interval between dinner and bed, a tenement house in Elm street, in this City, caught fire in the basement. The house was not empty of inhabitants, for no less than twenty-four families lodged within its over-hospitable walls. It stood on no bleak, deserted, isolated height, beyond the reach of human help, for all around it the neighborhood teems with swarming human life. The night, as we have said, was but just begun—a night neither dark, nor stormy—but, though cold, clear and pleasant enough, with a bright Winter moonlight to tempt thousands of happy and vigorous people out upon all our avenues, and make the ice-ponds of the Central Park ring with the "shrill irons" of hundreds of merry skaters. No break in the alarm-lines of the telegraph delayed the firemen. No frost chained the Croton water in its pipes. A few minutes sufficed to crowd the streets about the burning building with resolute, skillful, devoted men, bent upon extinguishing the flames, and saving the lives and property endangered by this good servant, so suddenly become a cruel master.

And yet, within four hours of the time when this conflagration first broke out, the whole house had fallen to the ground, burying with its own ruins the burned and blackened ruins of perhaps twenty human lives. A score of sufferers, within the same space of time rescued from the blazing wreck, were carried to the City Hospital, where they lie tossing today in agony, and whence many of them doubtless will be moved again only to fill the unmarked graves of the friendless and the poor.

Now, if this thing had happened far away from us; if it had happened in one of the narrow wynds of Edinburgh or Glasgow, or in one of the filthy back slums of London; if this horrible holocaust had been offered up in some slave-barracoon of Cuba or Louisiana, we should hardly have paused upon the pitiful aspect of the case for a moment in our swift zeal to denounce the odious and cruel system which had made such a calamity possible. By the light of this frightful funeral pile how clearly we should have seen the glaring faults of civilizations less humane, less just, less Christian than our own—the despotism of privilege in the old world—the despotism of race in the South! It has befallen ourselves—the master City of the free Republican North, the very home of universal suffrage and of the unlicensed liberty of speech! What shall we say of it? What shall we see in it here?

We elect our own judges; we abuse all the world whenever we like and to any extent; we go and come at our liking, monopolize as much as our capacity will allow of the good things of this life. We are our own masters if any people ever were, carry our own weal or woe in our own keeping, may make our City whatsoever we will. And what is the result?

Twenty-four families of American citizens are crowded, on this sixtieth year of the nineteenth century, into a building so constructed that when a fire breaks out in one of its lower floors, not all the zeal and all the apparatus of the Fire Department, not all the eager sympathy of a whole population wide-awake and hurrying to the spot, can save one-third of them from perishing, as it were, before our very eyes by the most agonizing of deaths. Truly our vagrant philanthropy need give no rest to the sole of its foot, merely from the prejudice that we have no work for it to do here at our own doors and among our own people.

Were this tenement-house an architectural monster, an exceptional feature of hideous singularity, deforming the else fair proportions of our model metropolis, we might still take personal shame to ourselves, every man of us, that we had allowed such a temple of Moloch to be reared in our streets, while the law and the custom of the land make us all responsible, each in his measure, for the administration of all public matters and the welfare of the whole community. But it is no such monster; and the wretched creature—Waring by name—who had put up, built and leased to his fellow-beings this hideous trap, towering six stories in height, with its walls of tinder, and its stairway a gallery of certain death when the fire came sweeping up through the narrow body of the house as through some tall chimney, is not a sinner above all that dwell in the City.

Four years ago, in March, 1856, a Committee of the Legislature of New-York was appointed to "make an examination of the manner in which 'tenant houses' are constructed in the City of New-York, and to report the same." This Committee did its work faithfully, made its report carefully, and set forth therein a picture of these horrible dens, in which a population larger than that of many flourishing cities herds and rots away its life, which the pen of even Dickens could not adequately develope into all its teachings, and from which the imagination even of a Sue might recoil in disgust. To this picture the Committee, who were practical men with a practical work to do, appended four propositions, covering, as they said, "the practical results to be secured by ultimate legislative action, to be based upon further investigation." These propositions were as follows:

1. An enactment against permitting the renting of under-ground apartments or cellars as tenements.
2. *Regulations as to the building of halls and stairways in houses occupied by more than three families, so as to insure easy egress in case of fire.*
3. The prevention of prostitution and incest, by providing that only a sufficient number of rooms, or a room properly divided into separate apartments, shall be rented to families, and by prohibiting sub-letting.
4. The prevention of drunkenness, by providing for every man a clean and comfortable home.

These propositions were laid down in 1856. In 1860 we are still awaiting "legislative action."

True, this action was to be "based upon further investigation," and everything should be done, as it always has been done, most decently and in order, by our Legislature. Hasty legislation is a thing unheard of at Albany; and as "further investigation" may still be needed to satisfy us that it is wise and well to "prevent drunkenness, prostitution and incest," we would counsel no haste in regard to those features of the Committee's recommendations.

But we submit that the case of Mr. Waring's house on Elm-street makes it quite in order for the Legislature to take up, at least, the second of the Committee's propositions. It is very possible that Mr. Waring's tenants who were burned to death in the pestiferous cage they inhabited, are really much better off than thousands of other human beings who are at this moment living in other similar cages, and consuming there only in the slow fires of "drunkenness, prostitution and incest." But we have, all of us, a particular aversion to the slaughter of the body, which often outruns our dislike to the slaughter of the soul, and "easy egress in case of fires" is so clearly the special lesson of the fearful catastrophe of Thursday night that we reverently forbear from pressing any other upon the instant attention of the Legislature at Albany.

England's Alternative.

Almost every day brings something to light which tends to demonstrate that the sympathies of the French Emperor are altogether with Italy. The latest and most decisive evidence of this is his recent proposition to the British Government for securing the rights of the Italian people and obviating the necessity of a Congress. One of the objects of Lord Cowley's visit to London, according to the intelligence just received by the *America*, was to sound the feelings of that Government, on the part of Napoleon, touching the advisability of the French and English Cabinets addressing a collective note to the various European Powers, in which it should be declared that any infraction of the principle of non-intervention would be regarded by said Cabinets as a *casus belli*. Now here was an excellent opportunity for England and her Government to get rid of that Congress to which they look forward with so much apprehension, it being evident that no such assembly would be needed to deliberate on Italian affairs if the Western Powers should agree to cut the gordian knot by thus boldly assuming the championship and protectorate of Italy and her people. If, then, the British Government are in reality so alarmed lest England should be caught in the meshes of that dreaded Congress, why did they not assent to the bold and wise proposition made to them by Louis Napoleon through their own representative? Why did they not at once agree to become parties to such a note? Why hesitate? why decline to accept for their country the glorious office of protectress of liberty? Could they not appreciate the merits of the policy proposed? Could they not perceive that by its adoption the Italian question would be instantly set at rest?

For what European Power would dare to outrage the principle of non-intervention, if a war with united France and England were to be the inevitable consequence of such a step? Would Austria, with her financial embarrassments—with the remembrance of her recent defeats fresh in her bosom—with her Hungarian subjects again ready to rise up in arms against her despotism? Would Russia, under the sway of her present pacific Emperor, and with the wounds received by her in the Crimea and the Euxine still unhealed? No! Neither of these Powers could be so rash, so reckless, so infatuated as to do so; and then Italy, secure from foreign intervention under the ægis of France and England, would be left free to advance in the career of liberty, and to work out her own destinies. Why, therefore, we again ask, did the British Government decline to become parties to a policy, the adoption of which would have conferred so much honor on themselves and their nation, and so many benefits and blessings on Italy? Forsooth, because they were a Constitutional Government, and could not pledge themselves, without the consent of Parliament, to a course of policy which might possibly involve their country in hostilities!—a very prudent answer, doubtless, and charmingly indicative of my Lords Palmerston and Russell's profound respect for the Three Estates of the Realm!

We trust, however, that the constitutional scruples of these statesmen will not deter them from submitting the proposition of the French Emperor to the Parliament—which is already assembled—and soliciting the assent of that august body to the policy involved in it. Should they do this, and succeed in obtaining the sanction of Parliament, then we shall have an Anglo-Gallic Protectorate for Italy, and *no* Congress; but should they omit to ask the assent of Parliament, or fail to obtain it, we shall have a Congress; and if the result of its meetings prove disastrous to Italy or to Europe, on the Government and Parliament of England will rest the responsibility.

Counting-Room Engineering.

The "Almighty Dollar" has turned engineer, ignoring physical laws, professional formulæ and the practice of all time, and is astonishing the world with his brilliant achievements. Nor do they want the scenic complements of flames and crashes, blood and thunder. Here a railway train tears through the bottom of his bridge, and a score of people are crushed with flying timbers; there his thin walls and eccentric pillars hurl down a lofty mill like an avalanche, jamming men and women into jelly by the hundred, and tearing them limb from limb. Here he flings a locomotive into a standing train, bursting it into splinters and crushing its passengers into shapeless corpses; there he hurries a car over a precipice into the river. In the bottom of the sea are his monuments, careened and moss-grown, full of rotten splendor and dead men's bones; his dismasted hulks batten on every shore, and the bones of his victims are mingled with the soil of every land. But yesterday he roasted a house full of beings in his combustible cage, and hurled a factory full of men, scorched, peeled and bleeding, amid bricks and timbers, into the air, with his exploding boiler.

Who is this devastating monster, stalking fearlessly over land and sea, devouring men and houses at a mouthful, and scattering ruin and death in his track? Oh, it is only the "gentlemanly and accomplished manager," behind the ledger, who presumes to dictate the proportions of destruction for works and machinery, by depriving them of professional aid and engineering completeness. The ledger is the book of fate wherein are written the tortures of untold thousands—the ledger is the volume of engineering precedents—the ledger tabulates the mystic columns of strength and forms of materials and the laws of physical science.

And who are the valiant champions of public safety who go out to meet the roaring monster and drive him to his den? Oh, they are the polished insurance gentlemen, who saddle their friend's losses on the public, for a consideration, by issuing policies on his tottering and combustible murder-trap; and the nigger-absorbed Government who, with grave and plausible show of "inspection," allows millions of human beings to pass their precarious lives over rotten and cheaply-attended boilers; and the driving Yankee, who risks all things if, peradventure, he can pile up the almighty dollars; and the sweet-tempered juryman, who advertises the ambitious worshipper of lucre with a verdict which means "All right now, my boy—it won't happen again—go in and win." It is each man in the community, who swallows the "terrible catastrophe" of his morning paper as if it were so much cordial after dinner, to digest the heavier aliment of daily business.

Judging by the general principles of intellectual philosophy, as well as by occasional chapters in the world's experience, we may conclude that the slaughter of about five thousand more people, provided the intervals in the acts of carnage are not above nine days' duration, will wake up the public to the necessity of making and *executing* laws to regulate engineering and architectural construction—to the necessity of consulting technical books of science instead of the ledger, for building formulæ.

When a commercial institution is established upon a fictitious capital, and conducted by known rogues, people generally do not, during the earlier portion of its career, invest their lives and fortunes in it without examination or indorsement. On the contrary, it is daily expected to blow up, break down or tumble to pieces. So when boilers, bridges and mills are built for a percentage of the cost which all science proves to be alone sufficient, out of materials and with proportions which not only engineers, but intelligent observers, would pronounce unsafe, should we not look for the same results? "By no means," says the ledger—"cut down expenses—risk everything—make your pile and let the walls tumble on the successors." And yet there are some men who, at this premature date, believe in another remedy than prolonged slaughter. For their encouragement we mention one fact already well enough known to many—a fact as to which, as with all other established principles, apparent exceptions may sometimes arise, but which in the long run is more sure than all the laws of trade and commerce which rest in the mere faith of man in man, for it is founded in the ultimate pillars of creation—the laws of physical science. It is this: steam boilers, made of a fair quality of iron—shaped and stayed so as to retain their form under the pressure which authenticated precedents allow their various sizes—constructed so that a failure of one part will not cause a general explosion—with space enough to allow solid water at all parts, under heavy firing—provided with ample safety-valves and reliable pumps—just such boilers as at least three-quarters of the boiler-makers know how to make and have made, when paid for it—attended by a man whose known faithfulness would insure him good wages in other pursuits—frequently cleaned and examined, and repaired whenever failures begin to exhibit themselves—such boilers *do not blow up*. It cannot be proved that such a boiler *ever did blow up*. It is safer than any bank in town. People talk about gas and mystery—there is no such thing. It is *always* carelessness or mal-construction that explodes boilers. The same rule holds in all other engineering construction.

There are recorded facts and precedents and means of verifying them, and hosts of men who know how to apply them. But all this costs something—perhaps twenty per cent. more than shams and traps. So our counting-room engineers look into the ledger again. Whose turn will come next? Who will give his body to the destroyer to-morrow?

The Pacific Railroad.

Before Mr. Buchanan perfects his noble scheme of *two* Pacific Railroads, he would do well to consider some feasible plan for building one. Senator Gwin's bill proposes to involve the Government to the extent of thirty-four millions, and forty thousand square miles of land, and to allow twelve years for the completion of the road. So far as now appears, this sum may be swelled to sixty millions by interest; three millions per year will have to be paid in transportation, or the debt will continue to increase indefinitely. Contractors and speculators may get paid, but the Government's chances of getting their money back through the transportation of troops, mails, etc., are more dubious, and the land will be alienated.

But why should we wait twelve years for railway facilities, when good common road facilities would not only be valuable *now*, but would be both the pioneer and the beginning of a railroad? When a railway is built, there is first laid a temporary way, on which to transport materials for the permanent way; a common road properly laid out would in all places, save perhaps the most difficult mountain passes, answer this purpose, at any time when it should be expedient to lay the permanent work, besides answering its special purpose at all times. And the more accessible and easier portions of the railway may be laid from time to time, each section or continuation by so much shortening the route, without obliging the whole accommodation to be postponed till the last gap is actually filled up by rails. The best common road is the best basis for a railroad—it is already settled and ballasted. A cheap railroad, without ballasting, as would probably be the result were the whole enterprise a desperate push for a great job all at once, would entail running and repair expenses enough to kill a road in a settled country. If the "straight" American system is contemplated, it might be better to make a common road first, anyhow, so as to be sure of the first element of *railway* economy—a good road-bed. Where continuous planes, gravel surfaces and ample fuel occur, a railway may be laid and worked at once; and where costly bridges and rock-work are required, a slower mode of transportation will be better than nothing. So an individual would regard it, if it were his own enterprise. The best we can *afford* is the law of trade, although Government, when once taken in, has the advantage of *levying taxes* to carry out a losing business, should the company sell the lands, spend the money for fraudulent contracts, and then fail.

In measuring the resistances of railways and common roads, it has been found that eight lbs. exerted in traction will keep in motion a ton on the best railway, while 46 lbs. are required on a broken stone road, and 147 lbs. on a gravel road. Hence the resistance on a first-class railway is about one-sixth of what it is on the best highway, and an eighteenth of what it is on a common road. But at high speeds the resistance on railways, especially rough ones, is very much increased, and is over 25 lbs. per ton in many cases. The dead weight, also, of railway trains, as now constructed, for such roads and speeds, is greater in proportion than that of common road vehicles. On one quarter of the New-York Railways, the gross weight is 4,500 lbs., or 50 lbs. traction, per passenger, while in carriages averaging two-third loads the weight may be only 400 lbs. per passenger, and the traction, on the whole, less than on many railroads where the traffic is not sufficient to fill the trains. Therefore, under the present system, if traffic is not very large, little would be gained by a railway except a higher speed. Will this be paid for, supposing a railway to be immediately built? Were it certain, or even probable, that it would be, speculators would not require urging to take hold of the scheme at once.

There is another important advantage of a through highway, where the traffic is mainly straight forward, with little deviation and turning out:—a mere narrow wheel track is all the good hard road requires. Planks, timbers, or lines of ballast, laid to gauge, would reduce common road traction one half, at the expense of an ordinary common road, which must be hard for its whole width. Since steam carriages are proved to run cheaper on good common roads in England than horses, at a speed which cannot be maintained by horses—say twelve or fifteen miles per hour—they could be most profitably placed on the best parts of the highway, which, as it gradually turned into an iron railroad, would become adapted to heavier and faster engines, allowing the train road engines or steam carriages to push forward again into the wilderness, and so on, till through gradual and safe development, the whole enterprise would be successfully completed, each step having not only hastened the opening of traffic, but bettered the facilities of an already existing and increasing business.

It is likely that the question of a Pacific Railroad, as a railroad merely, will be disputed long enough. That the enterprise will be very soon practically commenced, is so doubtful as to menace the hopes of its most sanguine friends. And shall the country be deprived of *all* the proposed facilities until the question is settled? Shall it be a railroad or nothing? Shall we punish ourselves by refusing twelve miles an hour because we cannot have thirty? By looking at the whole matter from the most practical point of view, we shall see how easily it may be disposed of. If a mere common road is not grand enough, let us throw that out of the question altogether, and call it a railroad, to be prosecuted as fast as our means will allow. First, we may complete a permanent railroad, with its costly array of sleepers and iron, to the borders of an impassable swamp, or to the edge of a precipice, with the first installment; then let it rest for half a dozen years till there are more means to spare—and so on until, fifty years hence, *the first* passenger will go over it from terminus to terminus. Or, second, we may spend the first installment in a temporary wagon road, with wooden trams for light steam carriages on level parts, and start a slow but sure through traffic, and improvements and settlements at once. The next installment will lay rails for a few hundred miles, and so shorten the through time and cost; and when the railroad is actually done, it will merely supersede the stages and slower tram-carriages of an old, established and partially-settled route, on which Government has carried its troops and mails for years, and over which a growing commerce has already found a channel.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Secession at a Discount in the Maryland Legislature.

Annapolis, Md., Friday, Feb. 3.

The Maryland Legislature to-day received the resolutions of the South Carolina Legislature proposing a Disunion Convention.

The leading men of both parties denounced them as a proposition for national treason.

There was quite a strong vote to lay them on the table without reading them, and they would have been so disposed of but for the plea of respect due to a sovereign State. They were finally made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

The debate upon the resolutions was of the most exciting character, but two members apologizing for the course of the South Carolina Legislature.

Governor Hicks' letter to the Governor of South Carolina tells him that Maryland cannot see any relief for her, but injury, in the establishment on her borders of a foreign asylum for her fugitive slaves.

The Denver City Express.

Leavenworth, K. T., Friday, Feb. 3.

The Overland Express from Denver City arrived here at noon to-day, bringing $3,000 in gold dust and seven passengers.

The dates are to the 26th ult.

It was the prevailing opinion that the mines would produce from one to two millions of dollars per month, after the opening of Spring.

The yield of last season was about two millions of dollars.

The weather had continued warm and pleasant at the mines until the day before the express left, when snow fell to the depth of a foot or more along the Platte River.

A long train, laden with flour, had arrived at Denver City, from New-Mexico.

Accounts from Arrapahoe, on the Vasquez River, represent the miness as still employed. Only one death had occurred since the departure of the previous express.

Flour is quoted at $16 per 100 pounds.

Curious Case in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Friday, Feb. 3.

One Capt. Moses was arrested at the Exchange to-day for attempting to swindle our citizens. Moses had published an announcement that he was the commander of a charity ship bound to Gibraltar with food and raiment for the afflicted Morocco refugees. He presented to the Sons of Malta here what was supposed to be a forged letter of introduction from the Grand Commander of the Sons of Malta of New-York. He was held to bail to await a further hearing. The prisoner protested his innocence, alleging that a certain party in New-York would testify to his honesty of purpose.

New-York Politics.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Syracuse, Friday, Feb. 3.

The National Democratic Congressional Conventions, for the election of Delegates to Charleston, were held yesterday in the Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-eighth Districts, when the following Delegates were chosen: For the Twenty-first District, W. G. Sands, of Chenango County, and Carl A. Kohler, of Cortland County; for the Twenty-fifth District, Geo. H. Carr, of Cayuga County, and O. W. Candee, of Wayne; for the Twenty-eighth District, W. T. Hubbell, of Steuben, and H. C. Deming, of Livingston.

Sporting News.

Charleston, Friday, Feb. 3.

In the first race here to-day *Abino* was the winner. Time—3:51¾ and 3:45¾.

Congaree won the second race. Time—3:47¾ and 3:48.

In the third race, of a thousand yards, *Fanny Parker* beat *Rifle*. Time—59¾ seconds.

Charleston, Thursday, Feb. 2.

Fanny Washington won the three-mile race to-day, the time of the two heats being 5:43 and 5:44¾.

The second race, mile heats, was won by *Waccamaw*.

The Case of the Prize-Fighters.

Buffalo, Friday, Feb. 3.

Judge Masten, to-day, imposed a fine of $300 upon John Morrissey for leaving the State to witness the prize-fight between Price and Kelly. O'Donnell, the referee, and Briggs, one of the seconds in the same fight, were fined $200 each. All promptly paid their fines.

Ice in Chesapeake Bay.

Baltimore, Friday, Feb. 3.

There is considerable ice in the bay. The steamer *Louisiana*, from Norfolk, had her hull cut by it, causing her to leak badly.

Failure in the Flour Trade.

Cincinnati, Friday, Feb. 3.

Joseph Elstner, a flour merchant of this city, failed yesterday. His liabilities, which are mostly to Eastern houses, are reported at $100,000.

Unknown Schooner Ashore—Probable Loss of Life.

Lewes, Del., Friday, Feb. 3.

An unknown clipper-schooner with deck load of cotton is ashore below Indian River. Her stern is under water, and a corpse alongside of her. It is supposed all on board of her perished.

Pardon of Michael Porter.

Charleston, Friday, Feb. 3.

The Governor has pardoned Michael Porter, of the steamer *Marion*, who was sentenced to be hung for aiding in the escape of slaves.

Death of Ex-Mayor Jones, of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Friday, Feb. 3.

Judge Joel Jones, Ex-Mayor of this city, died this morning.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

Portland, Saturday, Feb. 4—2 A. M.

No signs of the *North American*.

The *Nova Scotian* sails for Liverpool this afternoon

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The First Ball of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, Highland Guard.—On Thursday night the members of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, Highland Guard, Col. Thos. W. McLeay, gave their first ball, at the City Assembly Rooms. As the Regiment was not organized until June 20, 1859, the officers did not anticipate a very numerous attendance. They were, therefore, most agreeably surprised when before the hour for commencing the dance had arrived, they were informed that the two rooms used as dressing-rooms for the ladies were packed with furs, shawls, bonnets, &c., so that another room had to be obtained for the accommodation of many, who, as they could not get in, were standing in the hall-way. Soon after 10 o'clock there were nearly 2,000 persons present, and the ball was opened. At 11 o'clock the Regiment formed in the ball-room. The companies are as follows:

First Company, Capt. Wm. Manson.
Second Company, Capt. John McGuffof.
Third Company, Capt. Thos. Barclay.
Fourth Company, Capt. Hugh McKay.
Fifth Company, Capt. R. T. Donelson.
Sixth Company, Capt. John Mason.
Seventh Company, Capt. Joseph Laing.

When formed for review, the martial appearance of the men, and their handsome Highland costume, were spoken of with admiration by all the spectators. Soon afterwards they were reviewed by Gen Ewen and the following guests of the Regiment: Dr. Woodhull, Capt. Van Buren, Capt. Abrams, Capt. Stearns and Capt. Jackson, of Gen. Ewen's Staff; Col. Bostwick, of the Eleventh; Col. Cocheran, of the Sixty-ninth, and Col. Graham, of the Seventieth Regiment; D. Cavan, Engineer, Seventieth; Capt. James Cromie, of Second Infantry; Lieut. Allen and Lieut. Sessell, of Col. Bostwick's Staff; Lieut. John Murray, of the Second; Lieut. W. Simmons, Eighth Regiment; Cyrus Ramsay, Surgeon Scott Life Guard; John Aitken, Jr., Surgeon Eighth Regiment; R. W. Cameron, and and a number of other gentlemen. Gen. Ewen expressed his great pleasure at seeing the Regiment turn out so strong and appear so well; and when he had concluded his remarks, the regiment broke ranks, and dancing was resumed and continued until a late hour. The uniform of the regiment consists of two distinct dresses. One consists of the regulation cap, polka jacket and plaid pants. The other is a Glengary cap, polka jacket, kilt of Cameron tartan, sporan of goat's hair, with black tassels; red and white hose, and shoes with buckles. Quite a number of members of the regiment were obliged to appear in citizens' dress from not having received their kilts. They are all in fine spirits, and confident that they will soon be able to appear on parade with full ranks. The commanding officers of the Regiment entertained their guests in the most liberal manner. At the supper table we observed Gen. Ewen, Dr. Woodhull, Capt. Stearns and a host of other gentlemen. The guests and field officers of the Regiment having been toasted, Capt. John Mason's health was proposed amid general applause. Capt. Mason responded in a speech of great force. The health of Governor Morgan and family was then proposed amid the greatest enthusiasm.

American Bible Society.—The stated meeting of the Managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House at 4½ P. M., on Thursday—Hon. Luther Bradish presiding. Among the communications received was one from Rev. T. Cabanais, agent of the French and Foreign Bible Society, stating that the distribution of the Holy Scriptures was progressing actively in France; one from Rev. S. B. Treat, of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in regard to printing the Cherokee Scriptures, and one from a Norwegian lady, returning thanks to the Society for a grant of books for distribution among her countrymen. Spanish Bibles and Testaments were granted for distribution in Mexico by the Society's agent, and books in the same language for circulation in Costa Rica. Grants of books in German and English were made for distribution in Indiana; of Bibles and Testaments for Nova Scotia; of volumes in German, American and French, for sale and circulation by Mr. Bliss, the Society's agent at Constantinople, and of books in various languages for distribution by captains sailing for foreign ports. Rev. John Cotton Smith, of this City, was appointed a member of the Committee on Distribution in place of Right Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D., resigned. Rev. Junius P. Moore was appointed Agent for North Carolina, in place of Rev. Mr. Bobbitt, resigned.

American General Committee.—The American General Committee met last evening at No. 187 Bowery, the President, A. J. H. Duganne, in the Chair. Some discussion ensued upon the question as to whether the delegates from the Tenth Ward who contested the seats occupied by another delegation should be heard. It was at length decided in the affirmative, and Mr. Beatty presented the claims of the contestants. The subject was then referred to a committee of five. A like committee was appointed to investigate the claims of rival delegations in the Twentieth Ward. Mr. R. F. Andrews offered a series of resolutions congratulating the country upon the election of Mr. Pennington as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and indorsing the course of Hon. Henry W. Davis and Hon. George Briggs. Upon these there was a diversity of opinion, some advocating the passage of the resolutions, and others expressing a willingness to indorse Messrs. Davis and Briggs, but not to eulogize Mr. Pennington. A committee of four, to whom the subject was referred, were equally divided upon the question, and each portion reported separate resolutions. After a vast amount of quibbling the resolutions indorsing Messrs. Briggs and Davis were adopted, and at midnight the Committee adjourned.

A Golden Wedding.—The relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Peck, and those of their children—among whom is Alderman Wm. J. Peck, President of the Board of Aldermen—assembled last evening at their residence to celebrate the semi-centennial of their marriage. The reunion was an exceedingly pleasant one. Rev. Dr. Edwin F. Hatfield humorously told the story of the courtship and wedded life of the happy couple, traced their genealogy, and stated that they were already the ancestors of forty-one beings. On behalf of those there gathered together, he congratulated them on the advent of the present happy occasion, and bespoke for them a lengthened life of continued felicity. A hymn preceded and a prayer followed the address. The guests in turn presented their congratulations to the aged couple, examined the elegant presents of gold and silver presented to them by their children in honor of the event, and then partook of a bounteous repast, prepared under the direction of the Messrs. Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel. The festivities were delightfully prolonged.

Death of an Officer of the New-York Volunteers.—Lieut. Thomas Rogers, who served gallantly during the war with Mexico, as color-bearer in the First Regiment New-York Volunteers, is dead. His funeral, we are requested to say, will take place on Sunday afternoon, and to make the requisite arrangements for it, the survivors of the First Regiment of the New-York Volunteers, as well as all others who served in the army during the war, and the Commandants of companies in the First Division and Fifth Brigade N. Y. S. M. are requested by Col. J. C. Burnham to assemble at the Hone House, corner of Great Jones-street and Broadway, this evening at 7 o'clock.

Alarming Number of Fires.—Since the first of January the bell-ringers have had exercise enough to keep them warm, despite the excessive cold weather which has chilled the blood of every one else. One hundred fires have occurred in the thirty-four days of 1860 which have thus far passed; and they have not been mere bonfires either, but many of them unusually destructive conflagrations. This fact should enforce the necessity of adopting some method to keep the hydrants open. When frost and fire are in alliance, engines, whether worked by men or steam, have heavy odds to contend against.

Parade on Feb. 22.—Col. Bostwick has ordered his regiment to parade on the Anniversary of Washington's Birthday. They will form, the right resting on Great Jones-street, at 9 A. M., and subsequently march through the principal thoroughfares.

St. Patrick's Day.—Delegates from the various Irish Societies met at Hibernian Hall last evening, and made some progress in their arrangements for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

Farewell Readings.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Vandenhoff give their farewell reading to-night at Hope Chapel, previous to visiting Baltimore and the South.

THE LAWRENCE DISASTER.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

Defective Pillars the Cause of the Accident.

The Coroner's Jury called to investigate the cause of the Pemberton Mill Disaster have returned the following verdict:

LAWRENCE, Thursday, Feb. 2.

At a meeting of the Coroner's Jury which investigated the cause of the Pemberton Mill disaster, held this evening, the following verdict was rendered:

Essex, ss.—An inquisition taken at the Common Council Room in Lawrence, in the County of Essex, on the 11th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and continued from day to day until this Feb. 2, 1860, before WILLIAM D. LAMB, Esq., one of the Coroners of said county.

Upon the view of the bodies of John Dearborn, Mary McDonald, Bridget Ryan, Margaret Sullivan, Maurice Palmer, Barnard Hollifield, Ellen Roach, Margaret Follen, Hannah Mulnick, Joanna Cronan, Bridget Lougherty, Peter Callaghan, Dennis Leonard, Hannah Shay, Mary Howard, Joanna Hurley, Catharine Conners, Eliza Orr, Michael O'Brien Ellen Colbert, Ellen Sullivan, Joanna Ahern, Jeremiah Ahern, here lying dead,

By the oaths of William H. P. Wright, Jason H. Dana, Leonard Stoddard, Edward Page, Leonard F. Creescy and S. P. Simmons, good and lawful men, who, being charged and sworn to inquire for the Commonwealth when, how, and by what means the said persons came to their deaths, upon their oaths do say: That said persons came to their deaths on Tuesday, the 10th day of January present, between the hours of 4 o'clock and 30 minutes and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, by the sudden falling of a brick building, used for manufacturing purposes, and known as the Pemberton Mill, situate in Lawrence, in said county of Essex, said persons being at the time employed as operatives inside of said mill.

That the body above described as that of Ellen Roach is the body of Ellen Duneen, and not of Ellen Roach; and that the body above described as that of Jeremiah A. Hearn is not the body of Jeremiah A. Hearn, but of a youth whose name is to the jurors unknown.

The Jury find that this mill fell from no natural cause, such as earthquake or the like; that its fall was owing to no explosion of steam-boilers or action of fire; that no unusual strain was brought to bear upon any particular part of the mill, or unusual or excessive weight placed upon any particular floor or section of flooring. Consequently they can but be satisfied that the demolition of the building was owing to the construction of the mill itself—either to the weakness, insufficiency or imperfection of material used, or the insufficient or improper arrangement and distribution of such material.

The Jury find that the foundation walls of said mill were in every respect sufficient, and that the fall of the mill aforesaid can in no way be ascribed to any settlement of the foundation walls, or the brick piers supporting the lower floor timbers, being the basis upon which the cast-iron shoring rests, or to weakness or insufficiency in either the foundation walls or piers.

The Jury find that the brick used in the construction of said mill is of fair quality, suitable for such a structure; that the mortar used is a fair quality of lime mortar, such as is ordinarily used in the construction of mill buildings; that the bricks were well laid; that the beams, planks, boards, and all other lumber used in and about said mill at the time of its construction, were of a good quality; and that the entire wood-work was done according to directions given, in a faithful and workmanlike manner.

The Jury find that the brick walls of said mill were unusually thin for a mill of such height, length and breadth; that the spaces of brick wall above and below the windows in said mill were unusually small; that the length of span from one support to another, under the floor timbers, as well as the distance from one floor timber to another, was greater than in other mills; yet, although the Jury find that in these respects the mill was not the best ever constructed for bearing the greatest possible weight upon the floors, they do not, from any evidence before them adduced, feel satisfied that the mill, in consequence thereof, was insecure or unsafe, had the mill in every other respect been sufficiently strong, and had the inner supports of the different floorings been of a character and quality capable of sustaining with safety the great weight which each one was naturally expected to bear, increased as it necessarily was by the length of span of floor timbers and the distance from one floor timber to another.

The jury find that the inner supports in said mill were cast iron pillars, with cast iron pintles beneath, and cast iron plates above each pillar, resting upon a cast iron plate upon the top of a brick pier. Below the lower floor stood a cast iron pintle, sixteen inches long and three inches in diameter, upon the top of which pintle is cast a flange, seven inches in diameter and one and one-eighth inches thick, the lower side of the pintle flange being above the floor timbers, which timbers, in the lower floor, had their bearing directly upon the iron plates and brick piers below. Upon the upper surface of this pintle flange rested the hollow cast iron pillar, twelve feet long, and intended to be six inches in diameter at its base, by five-eighths of an inch thick, supporting the second floor. Upon this pillar rested a circular cast-iron plate, twelve inches in diameter by one and one-half inches thick, each supporting two sections of the timber in the floor next above, each of which two sections of floor timber are joint, bolted together, and cut out sufficiently at their ends to receive between them another pintle of the same dimensions as before, having its bearing on the centre of the circular plate beneath. Upon the top of the second pintle, another pillar of smaller dimensions rested, with its circular plate, upon which rested the floor timbers of the third floor; this same system of support or shoring being carried to the upper story of the mill, where the pillars were solid, three inches in diameter, and directly sustained the roof.

The Jury find that this system of shoring is in itself objectionable, because so many different surfaces of cast iron are presented one to another, which of course tends, in a greater or less degree, to the insecurity of the shoring. Yet they find that it is in some localities used and adopted, and if the different parts are cast in a proper manner, and of suitable dimensions, with the surfaces properly trued and fitted one to another, they see no reason to distrust its stability.

The jury find that the cast iron pillars erected in this mill were outrageously defective, some of them being upon one side only one-eighth of an inch in thickness; others bearing conclusive evidence of a want of sharpness in the material at the time of casting, and nearly all of them exhibited a reckless disregard and inexcusable negligence on the part of the founder, in not providing a proper fastening of the core, which proper fastening was necessary to prevent a floating of the core, and consequently an unequal distribution of the molten iron. They also find that the pillars exhibited on the one side an insufficiency of material, upon the other side lack a corresponding excess to make the pillars in thickness what, by contract, was agreed upon.

The jury find that these pillars were cast at the Eagle Iron Foundry, in West Boston, in our County of Suffolk, under a contract made by Mr. J. Pickering Putnam with one Albert Fuller, then acting as contracting agent for one John C. Woods, supposed to have been the proprietor of the same, both of whom, now residing out of the Commonwealth, the jury were unable personally to examine. The jury are unable to find what, if any, test was applied or ordered by said Fuller or Wood to determine whether or not these pillars were in any way defective; yet they are satisfied either that no reliable test was applied by the founder or those in his employ, or that the pillars were sent from the foundry with a knowledge of their defective condition, rendering them in the highest degree insecure and incapable of sustaining the ordinary weight that pillars of like dimensions are generally expected to bear with the most perfect safety.

The jury find that at the time of the delivery of these pillars at Lawrence, and previous to the erection, no test of the same was ordered by the engineer superintending the construction, nor was any applied. An inspection was made by order of the superintending engineer, for the purpose of discovering any defects externally appearing. From the fact that so many pillars so very defective were actually erected in the mill, the jury are satisfied that the inspection so made was very slight, or, if thorough, entirely useless and unsatisfactory. The jury do not find that it is the general custom to test iron pillars previous to their erection; yet where, as in this case, they were contracted for by the piece, and not by the pound—where, in handling the first lot delivered, one broke, and was found defective—irrespective of any established custom, the jury find that the pillars were not properly tested at the time of their delivery at Lawrence, and before their erection.

The jury find that where iron supports in a mill are necessarily exposed to a vertical pressure so great, when security of floor, roof and walls are so immediately dependent upon the supports between each floor, where the loss of life must necessarily be so great, should the iron supports give out during working hours, no custom, however long established, or however generally sustained by eminent engineers and architects, can excuse a want of extraordinary care in thoroughly testing the sufficiency of those supports upon the strength and stability of which so much depends.

The Jury find that the cast-iron pintles, before mentioned and described, were entirely insufficient for the purposes assigned them; that each lower pintle, provided that the weight of machinery, materials, &c., on all the floors except the lower one, was equally distributed, was obliged to sustain at least twenty-five tons, while the breaking weight of the same pintle was not far from forty-five tons, and the breaking weight of the pillar resting on the pintle was not less than one hundred and ninety tons. Considering that it is highly improbable that the weight on these upper floors ever was or would be exactly distributed, that increased weight was from time to time naturally exerted upon different pillars from the moving of machinery and accumulation, at times, of material manufactured in part or whole, the margin for security allowed was inexcusably insufficient; and the Jury have no hesitation in saying, that if the pillars had in every respect been properly cast, the pintles were insufficient, and the structure was consequently unsafe.

The jury have been unable to find in the hands of any persons accurate patterns of the pillars and pintles cast for the mill aforesaid, and from all the evidence adduced before them, they find that this plan or system of pintle shoring was suggested to Mr. Charles H. Bigelow by Mr. J. Pickering Putnam, then a part owner, as well as financial agent for the other proprietors of the mill, that the same cast iron shoring, previous to its erection, was exhibited to and adopted and approved by Mr. Bigelow, then civil engineer of the Essex Company, by whom this structure was built, he at the time acting as superintendent of the entire construction, and making all contracts on the part of said Company in relation to its construction.

The Jury find that this mill was erected in 1853, by the Essex Company, for Mr. John A. Lowell and other proprietors, they agreeing to pay said Essex Company the actual cost of construction upon a five years' credit; that said proprietors, during the erection of said mill were represented by Mr. J. Pickering Putnam, and that by virtue of an understanding between the contracting parties, the said proprietors had the right, if they saw fit to exercise it, to make necessary purchases and enter into any contracts concerning the erection and construction of said mill; yet the Jury find that, although said right or privilege was at times exercised by said proprietors through Mr. Putnam, their agent, that in no case was any material furnished, or plan, model or system adopted, without previous consultation with and approval by Mr. Bigelow, then superintending the structure.

The jury further find that, from all the evidence adduced before them, they do not believe that the owners of said mill, at the time of the demolition, ever had reason to distrust its insecurity.

The jury further find that the fire, originating after the fall of said mill, was caused by the accidental breaking of a lantern in the hands of some person to them unknown, at the time actually engaged in aiding, assisting and rescuing sufferers then alive and beneath the floorings of the mill.

Upon all of which several findings the jury determine and say that the direct cause of the fall of this mill was the weakness and insufficiency of the cast-iron shoring. That the thinness of the brick walls, and their manner of construction, the length of span from one support to another, beneath the floor timbers, as well as distance from one floor timber to another, were additional causes, and aided in the general demolition of the building.

That so far as actual defects in the cast-iron pillars existed, the responsibility rests upon ALBERT FULLER, the former contracting agent and foreman of the Eagle Iron Foundry, then at West Boston.

That upon Charles H. Bigelow, being the architect as well as superintendent of this structure, rests all responsibility arising from insufficient test of said pillars, and from any and every defect, weakness and insecurity apparent in and about the general construction of said building. That the walls were laid under his supervision; that the timbers and floorings were in every respect constructed and located as he originally designed; that the inner supports of cast iron, previous to the erection, had his approval, and were by him adopted as in all parts safe and secure; that such inspection as he required was given to the iron pillars, and that any want of skill in designing, any error of judgment in approving or adopting, any want of due care and caution in properly testing the different portions of the structure on his part appearing, to that extent rendered him responsible for the direful catastrophe involving the deaths of these twenty-two human beings.

It witness whereof the said Coroner and Jurors to this inquisition have set their hands and seals this second day of February, in the year above said.

(Signed) WM. D. LAMB, Coroner.
WM. H. P. WRIGHT, EDWARD PAGE,
J. H. DANA, L. F. CREESCY,
LEONARD STODDARD, S. P. SIMMONS.

THE NEW MINISTER TO FRANCE.

SPEECH OF HON. C. J. FAULKNER TO THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB—HIS VIEWS ON DIPLOMACY AND THE UNION.

Hon. C. J. FAULKNER, of Virginia, who has been appointed Minister to France to succeed Mr. MASON, has been staying several days at the New-York Hotel in this City, and leaves for the scene of his labors in the steamer *Fulton* to-day. Whatever may be his knowledge of the French language, or his capacity as an untried diplomat, his Democracy has not been questioned. Therefore the Young Men's Democratic Union Club paid him a congratulatory visit last evening. There were present Mr. H. P. CARR, Mr. JOHN H. HARNETT, Mr. JOHN E. WHITE, Mr. BENSON, and about twenty other gentlemen of the Club, to our reporter unknown. About 10 o'clock Mr. FAULKNER, who had been dining with Mr. SCHELL, was waited upon by the delegation, whom he welcomed individually with great cordiality.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS BY MR. H. P. CARR.

Mr. H. P. CARR addressed Mr. FAULKNER on behalf of the Club. He said that they were familiar with Mr. FAULKNER's reputation, though not perhaps with his person, as President of the National Executive Committee of 1856, rendering invaluable services to the Democratic Party. He trusted that when Mr. FAULKNER returned he would find the Democratic Party still in power. The Club, he said, was formed in the Polk and Dallas campaign, and had kept in operation ever since, both before, during and after the election contests—in fact all the time. They had lately secured new rooms on Union-square, which would be soon opened day and night for the reception of Democratic friends from all parts of the Union. In the coming campaign they intended to support the nominee of the Charleston Convention, believing that the assembled wisdom of the Democracy of the United States would not place in nomination any man who would not be acceptable to the whole Union. In conclusion, he wished Mr. FAULKNER God speed, and hoped that on his return his country would say to him "Well done. good and faithful servant."

RESPONSE OF MR. FAULKNER.

Mr. FAULKNER said: Gentlemen, I am deeply ouched by this unexpected evidence of your consideration. I am called on now for the first time in my life to represent abroad the interests and the power of this great Republic, and I feel most deeply the weight of this responsibility which my country has devolved upon me. It is certainly something to inspire me with encouragement and vigor in the discharge of the duties now devolved upon me, to find the general spirit of kindness which has been extended to me in this great commercial Metropolis of the Union. If there is a part of this country which more than another has an interest in the character and action o this representation abroad, it must be this great emporium of trade, which, by its energy, enterprise, and vast natural advantages, has attracted to itself so large a proportion of the imports and exports of the country. The truth is that commerce now is almost the only field left for diplomacy. We have little or no interest in nine-tenths of the questions which agitate and convulse the European continent. We may as men feel sympathy in the condition of Hungary, or in the question of Italian independence, but as publicists these questions are altogether excluded from our diplomatic consideration. The great question of neutral rights, which for more than half a century this country has fought, through foreign diplomacy, has been settled in our favor, and our views on neutral commerce have met with the acquiescence of the civilized world. So that, in fact, there remains little or nothing for diplomatic action. Now—I mean apart from those duties which always devolve upon a representative, to maintain the national honor [applause] and to protect the rights of citizens, whether native or foreign born—[applause]—with these exceptions, very little is left but to open new sources of trade and new fields for commerce, and to break down those barriers to a free interchange of the comities of the world which ignorance and prejudice seek to perpetuate. There is no portion of this continent that has such a deep interest in these questions as the City of New-York. The commercial relations between this country and France are not what they should be considering the position of these two great countries on their respective continents—considering the historical and social sympathies that bind two countries like France and the United States. But, gentlemen, I have great confidence in the sagacity and in the large statesmanship of the individual who now presides over the executive power of France, and I have not the least doubt that so far as he can, with the existing prejudices of his people, he will seek to liberalize the commercial relations between our country and France. [Applause.] Whatever I can accomplish towards representing the important interests of the country at large, and the special importance of the great commercial City of New York, I shall give my best efforts to secure.

You have alluded to the Union character of your Association, and that affords me an opportunity for remark, inasmuch as the confirmation of my nomination was assailed in the Senate of the United States upon the ground that I was not loyal to the Union. Let me pronounce every accusation of that character utterly without foundation in truth. [Applause.] Without meaning to question the patriotism of any gentleman present, I will say that I do not believe that there is within the limits of the United States another man who would more cheerfully sacrifice his life to the Union than myself. [Applause.] I have been habituated all my life to regard the Union as the great source of the prosperity which has so gloriously blessed this country. [Applause.] This was the sentiment of my life, that I have uniformly proclaimed upon all occasions, and in all circumstances. But, after looking, as I did upon an occasion of no little interest, to the effect of certain doctrines a certain fanaticism that existed over a portion of the North, I believed that those principles, if carried out, would result in great injury to my section of the country, and expressed the opinion that unless the Union and conservative men of the North should rise and strike down the curse of fanaticism, it might lead to the separation of this Union. It was not that I doubted for one moment the value of this Union, or wished to imperil the stability of this great confederation of States, but because I believed if these treasonable doctrines were carried out they would lead to the consequences spoken of. [Applause.] You have constituted yourselves a Union Party, for the purpose of warding off these dangers; and, I have no doubt, you ward them off successfully. [Applause.]

I do regret, gentlemen—it is one of the regrets of my life—that I cannot be with you in this great contest of 1860—the greatest contest in the history of the Union, within the limits of the United States, and one most decisive to the future interests of this country.

Mr. CARR—We subscribe to that, Sir.

Mr. FAULKNER, continuing—I am, gentlemen, for the Union as it was formed and administered by the fathers of the Republic, [applause] upheld in its proper spirit. Preserve it in all its unity and justice. No one but a madman or a lunatic would, for one moment, think of destroying such a monument of civilization, such an evidence of prosperity, such a national grandeur and power. [Applause.] I thank you, gentlemen, for this expression of your kindness, now that I am to cross the Atlantic, it is one of my pleasantest thoughts, that the Young Union Democrats of the City of New-York have thought proper to encourage me as they have on this occasion. [Applause.]

Mr. FAULKNER was subsequently visited by Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, Hon. AUGUSTUS SCHELL and other distinguished Democrats, with whom, together with the delegation, he spent several social hours.

From a partial report made by the Committee appointed to investigate the extent of the defalcation of Mr. Peck, late State Treasurer of Maine, it appears that the deficit in his accounts amounts to $94,073 04.

Police Commissioners.

A regular meeting of the Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, all the members being present.

Mr. BAILEY moved to rescind the rule by which the proceedings of the Board are kept secret. Lost by the following vote: *Ayes*—Messrs. Bailey, Powell and Mayor Wood. *Noes*—Messrs. Stillman, Bowen, Stranahan and Uishoeffer.

The Board then proceeded with the regular business. Fifteen members of the old Police force were reinstated.

A communication from Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter was read, calling attention to the condition of tenement houses in the City. Referred to Mayor Wood to transmit to the Common Council.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the report of the proceedings of the meeting of the 16th ult. was accepted. Mr. BAILEY, at whose suggestion the motion was made, seconded it. It was at that meeting that a portion of the power previously accorded to General PILSBURY was transferred to the Mayor, and he claimed that advantage was taken of (his Mr. BAILEY's) absence to carry out such action. He defended Gen. Pilsbury against the charges of assuming power not belonging to him, and urged that the Board, in acceding to the conditions laid down by Mr. Pilsbury in his letter of acceptance, had pledged themselves to support him.

Mayor WOOD replied in a long speech, in the course of which he accused Mr. BAILEY of being a representative, not of the City, but of the State.

Mr. BAILEY rejoined that he was a faithful representative of the people of this City, and then charged the Board with using its powers for political purposes, and with taking advantage of his absence to carry out their designs. In proof of this, he cited an instance where a person who had but just come from Blackwell's Island was appointed a Policeman. He considered the late action of the Board as an evidence of a bargain between Mr. POWELL, who granted the Mayor the request that the Superintendent refused, and Mayor WOOD.

The discussion was finally postponed until the next meeting, and the Board adjourned.

Horace H. Day's Notice to Merchants Selling Vulcanized Rubber Goods:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to the card published by William Judson and Charles Goodyear, in yesterday's *Herald*, I wish to call your attention to the following extracts from decisions of Judge Giles, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland and from a decision of Judge McCaleb, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana:

Extract from the opinion of Judge Giles:

"I think, so far as I have been able to draw any inference from the licenses, that they all strengthen the conclusion to which I have arrived—that in the contract of Oct. 29, 1846, the term "shirred or corrugated goods" meant all kinds of shirred or corrugated goods, whether cemented, woven or sewed, and is not limited to the goods made under the patent of March 9, 1844 I hold the title of Day to be clear under the contract of the 29th of October, 1846, to use vulcanized rubber in the manufacture of all shirred goods, whether they be cemented, sewed or woven."

Extracts from the opinion of Judge McCaleb:

"I wish it to be understood however, that I have read with care the opinion of Judge Ingersoll, and while my mind has been struck with the care and ability he has displayed in the investigation of the merits of the controversy, I have been more cogently influenced by what I humbly consider the more practical and common-sense view taken by Judge Giles of the various deeds containing the grants and covenants upon which the complainants rely in the assertion of their rights. It has been well said that there is no rule of law which is better settled or more important for the security of titles than that which requires that deeds shall speak for themselves; that they alone are to be listened to, in order to ascertain what the parties meant, in transactions reduced to, and evidenced by, sealed instruments; that if their language can be understood, it is to be read and received in its natural sense. Taking this familiar rule as a guide, it is difficult, in my judgment, to understand how the restriction contended for by the defendants can be put upon the true meaning and legal effect of the words which describe the subject matter of the grant in the deed of the 29th of October, 1846, from Goodyear to Day, viz.: 'The exclusive right, license and privilege to make, to use and vend shirred or corrugated goods.' The defendants contend that these words in this instrument are to be read as if the grantor had said, 'my said shirred or corrugated goods.' That is to say, that the grant is of one particular kind of shirred or corrugated goods This is clearly applying general terms to something specifically limited. Such a construction might be readily admitted if Goodyear, at the time he made the grant to the complainant Day, had only been owner of the patents for a particular kind of shirred or corrugated goods; but when we look to the facts recited in the deed, we find that besides these two patents named in the recital, for what he denominated shirred or corrugated goods, Goodyear is the inventor and patentee of vulcanized rubber, which is capable of being applied, not only to shirred or corrugated goods, made in pursuance of Goodyear's patent for the method and means of making those goods, but is also capable of being applied to other kinds of shirred or corrugated goods. Vulcanized rubber makes an important part, not only of that kind of shirred goods which Goodyear had invented, but of any which he or anybody else either previously had or afterwards might invent. From an attentive perusal of deeds, aided by the elaborate arguments of counsel, I am satisfied that Goodyear's grants and contracts show that he did not refer to a particular kind of shirred goods, but to any and all kinds, whatever might be their fabric or method of manufacture."

Decisions have now been rendered in favor of my title in the Circuit Courts of the United States in nine districts.

Merchants will decide whether they will be guided by the decisions of the Courts, or the advertisements and representations of William Judson.

With regard to the motion recently heard before Judge Ingersoll, in which Mr. Goodyear, at the instance and for the benefit of Judson, sought to enjoin me from prosecuting suits against persons infringing the rights granted to me by Mr. Goodyear in May, 1858, that Judge stated, as soon as the affidavits had been read, that it was not a case in which he should feel authorized to grant the injunction asked for, as, however, the counsel on both sides were desirous of being heard, the case stood over to a further time, but has not been argued, in consequence of the engagements and illness of the Judge.

I have always been desirous that the motion should be argued, being satisfied that on the argument the pretences of William Judson would, all of them, be effectually disposed of.

I shall not occupy the newspapers to answer the misrepresentations made by William Judson in regard to my title, in his advertisement.

The above extract from the opinions of Judges, and the decisions in my favor by nine Courts, effectually dispose of all such misrepresentations.

I shall continue to prosecute all persons infringing on my rights, whether they do so with or without the connivance of William Judson. HORACE H. DAY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1860.

Permanent Insurance.
The ALUM PATENT FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
Affords the most perfect
SECURITY AGAINST FIRE AND BURGLARS
of any Safe in the world, as it is the ONLY ONE that has been hundreds of times tested by fire and burglars without failing in a single instance to preserve its contents. It is also
ENTIRELY FREE FROM DAMPNESS,
and does not, therefore, injure books, papers and jewelry, if deposited in it, as all other safes than the
ALUM PATENT
ARE WELL KNOWN TO DO.
Second-hand Safes of other makers for sale at half their original cost. VALENTINE & BUTLER,
NO. 337 BROADWAY.

The Gynecian Sanatorium,
ESPECIALLY INSTITUTED FOR LADIES,
Is now ready for the reception of patients. The institution is delightfully located on the eastern bank of the Hudson, and so situated as to afford all the advantages of both country and City life, and is provided with every facility for treatment, while its attractions for pleasurable and healthful recreation are unsurpassed.
Apply to Drs. ELMER & CAMPBELL,
Office No. 57 West 23d-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.—"We have had occasion to use this famous preparation of Prof WOOD'S, and after thoroughly testing its qualities, we find that where the hair is thin it will thicken it; if gray, it will restore it to its original color: likewise, it gives a glossy appearance, as well as keeps the hair from falling off."—*Baltimore Clipper.* Depôt No. 444 Broadway, and sold everywhere.

Bridgewater Paint of New-Jersey—Twelve shades of colors, tested for ten years; sixty per cent. of silica, forming a complete metalic coating for roofs, outside work, villas, churches, public and private buildings, tin, brick and iron, railroad depôts, machine-shops, mills, decks of vessels, canvas, &c., &c. Depôt No. 72 Maiden-lane, and No. 7 Liberty-st.
HICKS & BETTS, Agents.
Order for roofing and specimen of colors, 421 Broadway.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply His Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

How to Govern and Train Children on Physiological Principles is the subject of Prof. FOWLER'S lecture in Musical Hall, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock, TO-NIGHT. Private Descriptions, with full written Charts, given daily at No. 308 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Hair Braids, Fronts, &c., always on hand. Wholesale and retail, and the dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Shirts, Ready Made and Made to Order from measure. Also, a complete assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods kept constantly on hand, by L. U. BILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Important to Tailors and Others.
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have just introduced a new and superior Shuttle Machine, large size, high speed, with latest improvements. Price $50. For sale at NO. 495 BROADWAY, New-York.
NO. 182 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Something New!—A HEMMER, TUCKER, FELLER, BINDER AND GAUGE COMBINED, just patented, simple, hemming any width and thickness of cloth either side, applied to any Sewing Macine, by any one, in a few minutes. RETAIL PRICE $5. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. Orders by mail supplied, (with complete instructions,) postage paid. Send for a circular. UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO.,
No. 429 Broadway.

Great Fire in Fulton and Ann-streets.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1860.
Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co:
GENTLEMEN—The printing establishment No. 113 Fulton and No. 48 Ann-st., occupied by us and Robert Bonner, of the *New York Ledger*, was yesterday morning consumed by fire.
The stock of both concerns was totally destroyed. Our books, papers, and some hundreds of dollars in bank bills, were in one of your champion safes, and after being exposed to the fiery ordeal for 30 hours, it has delivered up its contents without the loss of a single dollar. Experience teaches us we want no other safe than yours.
WYNKOOP, HALLENBECK & THOMAS.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No 505 Broadway, New-York.

Selling Off at Genin's.—An advertisement announcing the immediate sale, without reserve, of the extensive stock of GENIN'S BAZAAR, appears in our Dry Goods column to-day.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, purely Mutual. Office No. 92 Broadway.

MARRIED.

OTTO—LYDIG.—In this City, on Thursday last, by Rev. S. Weston. Mr. AUGUSTUS CARL OTTO, of the City of Berlin, Prussia, to Miss MARGARET J. LYDIG, daughter of Philip M. Lydig.

RYDER—MURRAY.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 2, at the Market-st. Dutch Reformed Church, by Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, STEPHEN OSCAR RYDER, to REBECCA C., daughter of Robert Murray, Jr.

RODGERS—MILLS.—In Cincinnati, on Thursday, Jan. 26, by Rev. Kingston Godard, SAMUEL RODGERS, merchant, New-York, to ELIZA ANNE, daughter of WM. MILLS, Esq., of Goshen Township, Claremont County, Ohio.

DIED.

BLEECKER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 2, EMILY ISABEL, only child of Charles W. and Elizabeth N. Bleecker, aged 2 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 168 West 24th-st., without further invitation.

SANFORD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, ZALLIE, only son of William H. and Sarah F. Sanford, aged 8 months and 13 days.

The funeral will be attended at Westport, Conn., on Friday, Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 3, of inflammation of the lungs, WILLIAM NORTHROP, only child of Wilbur F. and Jane Lewis, aged 10 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 33 Charlton-st.

WYCKOFF.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 2, PHOEBE, relict of Henry J. Wyckoff, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 17 East 22d-st., on Sunday, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, without further notice.

BRINKERHOFF.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 2, PHEBE, wife of Jacob J. Brinkerhoff, aged 66 years

The friends of the family and members of Strangers' Refuge Lodge I. O. of O. F. are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. R. Paxton, No. 214 West 30th-st., on Sunday, Feb. 5, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

MACKEY.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 3, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. ESTHER MACKEY, widow of the late James Mackey, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Marion Hose No. 4, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Robert V. Mackey, No. 131 Suffolk-st.

CASTLE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, ANNE EDWARDS, the wife of Dr. A. C. Castle.

The friends of the family are informed that the funeral will take place, at No. 246 4th-st., Washington square, on Sunday, Feb. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.

VOORHIS.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 3, THOMAS CHALMERS, infant son of Thomas G. and Elizabeth Voorhis.

RADWAY.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 3, ELOISE, infant daughter of R. G. and Cinderella Radway.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 228 West 35th-st., on Sunday, Feb. 5, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

MAYO.—In Hoboken, on Friday, Feb. 3, ELIZABETH RITTER, infant child of Sylvanus and Marie Louise Mayo, of Yonkers.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, Feb. 5, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, Peter Ritter, Esq., at Hoboken. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

BOCKEE.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 2, R. DONALDSON, eldest son of John J. and Isabella S. D. Bockee.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, R. A. Donaldson, No. 80 Washington-st., Newark, N. J., this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock.

TALLMAN.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Feb. 1, suddenly, Mrs. HANNAH TALLMAN, relict of the late Jacob Tallman, in the 90th year of her age. Funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Martin Nevius, Albany-st. Cars leave the foot of Cortlandt st. at 12 M.

BARRY.—At Eltona, Westchester County, at the residence of his father, on the morning of Wednesday, Feb. 1, WILLIAM A. BARRY, aged 21 years, 11 months and 13 days.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

RAPALJE.—At Fishkill Village, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 31, aged 83 years, Mrs. ANN RAPALJE, relict of Richard Rapalje, and daughter of the late Archibald Currie, of New-York.

HOYT.—In Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 2, ALICE MARIA, daughter of Oliver and Maria Hoyt, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depôt, Stamford, to meet the 8 A. M. and 12¾ M. trains from New-York.

CHAMBERLAIN.—At Grand Rapids, Mich., on Tuesday, Jan. 24, AMBROSE CHAMBERLAIN, aged 46 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 57, Feb 3, 1860.
23, 60, 27, 14, 17, 19, 6, 54, 47, 48, 44, 62, 55, 10.
Class No. 58, Feb. 3, 1860.
4, 2, 64, 55, 27, 37, 67, 35, 13, 53, 20, 58.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 3, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

READY AT THE USUAL TIME.

The Fire which occurred last Sunday morning, destroying the ten steam-presses on which the NEW-YORK LEDGER was printed, will not interfere with the regular issue of the paper. As usual, the WHOLE EDITION will be ready for delivery on MONDAY, at 12 o'clock precisely. If we are not burnt out oftener than once a week, the LEDGER will never be delayed in its issue.

SOLDER! SOLDER! SOLDER!
Plumbers' Solder, Roofing Solder, and Tinmen's fine Solder—three qualities—for sale at the lowest prices, at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, via Southampton and Havre, per U. S. Steamer *Fulton*, will close at this office, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of February, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

HUNT'S LINIMENT—THE GREATEST PRODUCTION in medical science, challenges the world to produce a better and surer remedy for all external diseases. Send for a circular, or buy a bottle, and read what it has done. Prices 25c. and 50c. 139 Maiden-lane.

NEW BOOKS.

THE WATER-WITCH;
OR,
THE SKIMMER OF THE SEAS.
A TALE.
BY J. FENNIMORE COOPER,
Is now ready; being the THIRTEENTH VOLUME of the new edition of Cooper's Works.
ILLUSTRATED BY F. O. C. DARLEY.
Crown octavos, uniformly bound in neat cloth, beveled, price $1 50 per volume.
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WYANDOTTE.
VI.
THE BRAVO.
VII.
THE PILOT.
VIII.
THE WEPT OF WISH-TON-WISH.
IX.
THE HEADSMAN.
X.
THE PRAIRIE.
XI.
LIONEL LINCOLN.
XII.
THE SEA LIONS.

This edition was commenced February 1, 1859, and will be completed in THIRTY-TWO MONTHS from that date, a volume being published on the first of each month. The volumes will be uniform in size and binding, and each will contain Two Engravings on Steel, and Twelve Sketches on Wood, designed by DARLEY, expressly for this edition, and engraved by the first artists in the country.

These volumes can be obtained regularly in all the principal cities, or from the Publishers, who will send them by mail, prepaid, to any point in the United States under 3,000 miles, or receipt of $1 50 each. Circulars containing fuller particulars and notices of the press, sent to any applicant.

DARLEY'S COOPER VIGNETTES.
ARTISTS' PROOFS.

The superior beauty and excellence with which Mr. Darley's Designs for the NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF COOPER'S NOVELS have been reproduced on the steel, have led the undersigned, at the request of numerous artists and amateurs, to cause a limited number of proofs on India before Letter to be taken from each plate, with a view to issuing them in a series of folios, with the proper descriptive letter-press.

The remarkable spirit and power evinced in all the designs from the pencil of Mr. Darley, have signally and eminently characterized those illustrating the scenes and characters of Cooper's novels. The artist's long familiarity with the pages of our great novelist, and a hearty love and appreciation of his genius, have resulted in the production of a series of drawings, which, for dramatic, picturesque and vivid interest, have, perhaps, no superiors in modern art. These drawings have been engraved with a faithfulness and care worthy their reputation, by the acknowledged first artists in the country, exclusively in Line and Etching, and with a scrupulous regard to the requirements of first-class art. In their nationality, and their great superiority over ordinary book illustrations, they especially commend themselves to all connoisseurs of the Fine Arts.

The Proofs will be issued in eight folios, each folio containing eight Proofs, and each proof accompanied with a page of letter-press descriptive of the picture, embellished with a design on wood by Mr. Darley. The proofs are printed with the utmost care, on India, and backed on the finest French Plate Paper. Each folio will be in a cover of highly ornamental design, printed in tint.

Folios One and Two are now ready, and the remaining Six will follow at intervals of two or three months.

PRICE TO SUBSCRIBERS—THREE DOLLARS PER FOLIO.

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GET IT AND READ IT.
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IT THREW PARIS INTO ECSTACY.
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IT THRILLS BY ITS VERACITY.
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IT INSTRUCTS BY ITS WISDOM.
IT IS ACKNOWLEDGED THE GREATEST,
THE LOFTIEST, THE MOST EXCITING,
THE MOST HEART-DEVOTED BOOK
THAT EVER ISSUED FROM PRESS,
OR PEN, OR BRAIN.
READ IT, AND THANK US
FOR PLACING IT IN YOUR HANDS.

From Porter's Spirit of the Times.
Monsieur Feydeau has produced a Parisian sensation; Monsieur Feydeau has created a continental sensation; and among brave men and fair women he has caused a fluttering, a delicious emotion, second only to a delirium.
Brilliantly has Jules Janin put forth the preface, and with an art that will frighten Dumas, senior, and quicken the pulses in the heart ambitious of his glittering son.
There is something grandly fresh and sweetly palpitating in this wondrous book, and Long has used his best taste in putting the glowing thought of the fascinating Frenchman in the most appropriate form. How keenly the mind of Monsieur Feydeau seeks the salient points of woman's nature to reveal to all the world the beautiful miracle. We predict for this work a reputation and an extended circulation that will equal that of any other book published within a century. How sweetly sounds that one word, "Fanny!" and when you come to read of her, the memory of her beauty will linger around your heart until your dying day. Fanny will be your love; she, the glorious and the divine, all woman, and yet with a blending of celestial quality, will preside over all your thoughts, imparting a tender method to your manner, and laying deeply in your hearts a gallant and chivalrous devotion to woman and to love.
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NOTICE TO THE TRADE.
The orders for this work have so far exceeded our most sanguine expectations, that every copy of a very large first edition was disposed of, before going to press, and we have been compelled to postpone its publication for a few days in order to meet with promptness a rapidly increasing demand.
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READY AT THE USUAL TIME.

The Fire which occurred last Sunday morning, destroying the ten steam-presses on which the NEW-YORK LEDGER was printed, will not interfere with the regular issue of the paper. As usual, the WHOLE EDITION will be ready for delivery on MONDAY, at 12 o'clock precisely. If we are not burnt out oftener than once a week, the LEDGER will never be delayed in its issue.

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PATENT CLIPPER SKATES.
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The Fire which occurred last Sunday morning, destroying the ten steam-presses on which the NEW-YORK LEDGER was printed, will not interfere with the regular issue of the paper. As usual, the WHOLE EDITION will be ready for delivery on MONDAY, at 12 o'clock precisely. If we are not burnt out oftener than once a week, the LEDGER will never be delayed in its issue.

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As STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE does in every instance.
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MEDICAL CARE WANTED.—A LIBERAL board will be paid to a married English or American physician, who has all the comforts of a home, to take care of a young married lady, *enciente* and a little erratic. Apply to DR. BERNACKI, No. 30 East 13th-st., before 10 A. M. and after 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place. Each 20 feet 1½ inches by 123 feet 5½ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble mantels, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 30 Beaver-st., New-York.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—AN ELEGANT HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL.—A superior four-story brown stone front house in Lexington-av., near 36th-st., in perfect order, and papered and painted in corresponding colors (blue and gold.) The hall is laid in marble; black walnut stairway and wainscoting. The furniture, which is of satin brocatelle, would be sold with the house. For permits to examine the property, apply to FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 80 Wall-st., Opposite Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, between Madison and 4th avs., two fine stone front four-story, high stoop houses, containing all the modern improvements; rosewood and black walnut doors and trimmings; beautiful mantels, tiled halls, &c.; in a word, both the houses and location are strictly first-class, being 25 feet front by 60 feet deep; lots full size. Also two houses in 39th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., four-story stone fronts, 20x55, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of the builders on the premises. Terms easy. ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The large 4-story brown-stone house, No. 232 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.; has twenty rooms and every convenience for a large genteel family. Also a splendid church-site, 100 by 200 feet, on the highest ground on Murray Hill. Also 22 of the most desirable lots on Murray Hill, free from rock and surrounded by elegant residences. Terms liberal. Apply to the owner, at 12 M. JOHN H. SHERWOOD. 9 Park-place.

HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Lot 20x130, house 20x46—first-class three story brick, brown stone basement, finished in the best manner; Ridgewood water, range, gas, &c., in complete order. Very pleasant situation—Ormond-place, a few steps from Fulton-av. cars and only two blocks from Atlantic-st. cars to South Ferry. Price $5,000. $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire 2d door north of the premises, or No. 130½ Atlantic-st. GEO. W. UHLER.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Brooklyn—The 3-story brick house and two lots of ground, No. 194 Henry-st., Brooklyn. The house is 28 feet, with an extension of 16 feet, built in the most substantial manner, and in fine order throughout. The house and one lot will be sold separately if desired. For particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE—A never-failing Water power and stone factory, 35 by 50 feet, four stories, with one-story building adjoining, 25 by 35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe dépôt on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 29 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A MODERN STONE-FRONT HOUSE ON FOURTEENTH-STREET.—The full-sized four-story stone house, and lot 103 feet deep, No. 214 West 14th-st., with occupation on 1st May. Price $16,000; $7,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. For cards of admission and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, N. W. corner of 5th and South 5th sts., known as No. 1 Astor place. Has gas, bath, range, and kitchen extension; two fine churches opposite; and is one of the best sites in the District. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to WM. MORGAN & SON, foot of South 7th, corner 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE ADVERTISER offers to sell his house, situated in 2d-place, Brooklyn, at a great bargain. It is a first-class brown-stone-front house, with every improvement, finished for his own use. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. The furniture, which is first-class and nearly new, will be sold cheap also. Inquire at No. 118 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

YONKERS PROPERTY.—TO WOOL HAT manufacturers and others. For sale or exchange, a large brick building, 72 feet 6 inches front by 118 feet 6 inches deep, with lot 66x40, dock in front of building, and steam power all complete, at Yonkers. Apply to R. F. DEVOE, Yonkers, or No. 320 West-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE on Murray Hill to exchange for a less valuable one, City lots, or a suburban residence within an hour's ride from the City. Also, a 4-story brick house for merchandise, farm or Brooklyn lots. Apply at No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 21.

FOR SALE, IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART OF BROOKLYN—a well built house, new last Spring, containing all the modern improvements, gas, water, bath, &c. Apply on the premises, Washington-av., west side, second house south of Lafayette-av., or to J. W. LOCKWOOD, No. 299 Pearl-st., New-York. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises, of J. W. FIELDER.

FOR SALE—PRICE $2,600—60 PER CENT. CAN remain five years on mortgage—the two-story and basement frame cottage, gas in; 20 by 30; lot 20 by 100 feet; No. 304 Sackett-st. Also, price $1,500, a cottage, 16 by 44, on 17th-st., near 4th-av., lot 25 by 109; a desirable property for a mechanic of small means. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., basement.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 18 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs; the house has been put in thorough order, with new parlor, ceilings, and marble hall; halls and dining-room paneled in oil; bath and water-closet on second and third stories; terms easy. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—FOR SALE—THE three-story brick house No. 147 Lafayette-av.; house 23x44, with modern improvements. Also the three-story brick house No. 151 Duffield-st.; lot 21x100½ feet, with Ridgewood water. The above will be sold low if applied for soon. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT house No. 89 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn: contains all the modern improvements, built expressly for the owner's residence. Inquire of J. W. LOCKWOOD, No. 299 Pearl-st., New-York.

FARMS—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A GRIST-MILL, WITH EXCELLENT water-power and two acres of land, situate near Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey. The Mill has two runs of French burr stones, and is in first-rate order. Possession given on 1st of April next. Apply to C. BEAUPLAND, Madison, N. J.

A PLOT OF 6 LOTS OF GROUND WANTED, free from rock and good grade, between 95th-st. and 100th-st., and King's Bridge Road and 10th-av., for which a fair price will be paid, in cash, on passing of title. Apply or address to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

LOTS FOR SALE.—TWO ON EAST FIFTIETH-st., 1 on 55th-st., 3 on 45th-st., all near 3d-av.; also, several brick dwellings, at prices from $5,700 to $7,000. Four fine three-story brick houses to let or lease, all containing the modern improvements. Apply at No. 120 East 50th-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, in the immediate vicinity of the Brick Church and the Tabernacle, with all the modern conveniences, and beautifully finished inside. Price $9,000, half on bond and mortgage. The furniture will be sold with it if desired. Address Box No. 2,209 N. Y. Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone English-basement house, on 22d-st., south side, near 7th-av.; an extra, well-built and modern house, all in perfect order, being a very desirable location and residence. For terms, &c., inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOUSES ON 2D-AV., NOS. 501, 503, 519, 521, 555, 563, 569. All of the above houses are new; are rented so as to pay from 10 to 12 per cent. Also, two of the best corners on the avenue. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. FETTRETCH. 136½ East 32d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LEASED—TOGETHER or separately, 14 lots on northeast corner of 11th-av. and 24th-st., convenient to North River. THURBER BAILEY, No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A THREE-story brick dwelling-house, with basement and under cellar, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood; situation, No. 288 10th-st. Possession given April 1. Price $5,000. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON south side 38th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 22 feet front and 46 feet deep; lot 98 feet 9 inches, with all the modern improvements, and will be sold on reasonable terms and built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN. These lots are among the most desirable in the city, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st. New-York.

FOR SALE—SIX LARGE LOTS AT BERGEN, one mile from Jersey City ferry, at a price at which they will double in value in a few years. Also, 4 lots at South Brooklyn on very easy terms. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

A PLOT OF NINE LOTS ON MURRAY Hill, and a plot of 12 lots on 50th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for sale, at a price and terms that offer great inducements to capitalists, contractors or builders. Apply at No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 21.

FOURTEENTH-STREET HOUSE — FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A four-story, high-stoop and basement brown-stone-front, with the modern improvements, desirably located; price moderate, and terms easy. Inquire of the owner, No. 16 Wall-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NEAR 5th-av., west, in one of the best locations in the City; house well built, with all the modern improvements, and in first-rate order; for further particulars address A. B., Box No. 1,788 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK houses Nos. 58 and 62 West 27th-st., near 6th-av., with modern improvements, and in good order. Will be sold cheap. Apply of T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON THE lower part of 5th-av., lot 27x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house—modern improvements—No. 5 London Terrace, West 23d-st. Inquire on the premises.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE LEASE OF A LARGE HOUSE of furnished rooms. A person occupying a house near the Metropolitan Hotel, offers to sell the furniture and re-lease the house to a satisfactory party. The house has a first-class business, the rooms let mostly to gentlemen who take their meals in the hotels. The business has been a profitable one, and offers a good opportunity to a competent party to continue it. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Buildings, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$6,500.—NO 142 DUFFIELD-ST., Brooklyn, house three-story brown front, with two-story extension, range, furnace, gas, water-bath, &c., fitted up for owner's use; vines, trees, plants, &c.—$4,750. Also, three-story brick house, with extension, range, gas, &c., No. 85 Pacific-st., opposite Long Island Hospital grounds; cost to build, $4,500. Or rented, $500. Terms easy on both. R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE on 5th-av., one on East 30th-st., only $500; one on 36th-st., only $500 brown-stone house on 43d-st., $12,500. Also, a double house near Cooper Institute; would exchange for lots or country seat. Also, a cottage for a farm. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROOKLYN, NO. 33 2d-place; No. 139 Joralemon-st., a three-story brownstone, all improvements; No. 207 Smith-st., three-story brick, only $3,800; cottage, Ryerson-st., near Myrtle-av., rent $409; No. 126 2d-place, brown stone, brick, and cottage houses. Apply at No. 2 Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE—A FULL LOT, AND ONE OF THE best built and most convenient three-story houses in this City, No. 407 4th-st., Albion-place; it will be sold cheap; two-thirds can remain on mortgage, and the balance can be secured on other property. Philip Tillinghast, Esq., No. 15 Park-place, owned and occupied it for years. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 23½x46 feet; lot 84 feet deep; eligibly situated on 15th-st., between Union and Stuyvesant squares; price, $11,000; $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEO. W. BLACKWELL, No. 89 William-st.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated, &c References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS.
A LOT IN CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, No. 54 Wall-st.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LET—THE THIRD and fourth lofts of store No. 370 Broadway, 25x55 feet, well lighted, and being on one of the best blocks on Broadway. A lease of three years can be obtained by a responsible tenant. Inquire of MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin-st., first door east of Broadway.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO LEASE FOR 20 years, with a renewal of 20 years further, a valuable frontage of 73 feet on Broadway, extending in part to the street in the rear. The situation is one of the most desirable on Broadway. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE HOUSE over J. B. Miller & Co.'s store, No. 387 Canal-st.; gas, chandeliers, water, &c. First-rate place for dentist, millinery, or wholesale ribbon store. Possession immediately. Inquire in the store.

WATER FRONT ON HUDSON RIVER TO LEASE.—Lots fronting on Hammond-st., Bank-st., West-st., and Thirteenth-av., with bulk-head and water front on the Hudson River, to lease, suitable for lumber yards, coal yards, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. S. GROOT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

LARGE HALL TO LET—AT NOS. 841 and 843 Broadway; is now occupied by the Mendelssohn Union for their rehearsals, and will be let to musical or literary societies evenings, or for religious services on the Sabbath. Inquire on the premises of J. M. PELTON.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A DOUBLE cupola house, filled in with brick. Ten minutes' walk of Tremont dépôt. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET—ALSO, ROOMS FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, at No. 55 White-st., 260 feet west of Broadway. Apply to DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, Nos. 51 and 53 White-st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—NO. 125 MERCER-STREET, SUITABLE for a hotel or restaurant, or would be altered to suit for a light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

HOTEL TO RENT—NO. 79 ROBINSON-ST.—Ocean House, next door to West-st.. one of the best locations in the City for a person who understands his business; 42 finished rooms; bar room 70 feet deep. Apply to E. JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—A ROOM 60x100 feet; one 60x60 feet; and, also, smaller rooms in the new building corner of Bank and West sts. Possession given 1st February. For particulars apply to GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

TO LEASE—ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS locations in the vicinity of Bond-st. and Broadway, having three fronts. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 121 9TH-ST., NEAR TO and west of Broadway. To be seen between 12 and 1. Inquire of JOHN WELLER No 713 Broadway. Rent $1,400. Will be painted and put in complete order.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, THE first floor, 25 by 60, of the five-story brick store, No. 104 Centre-st. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—ON BROADWAY, THE SECOND, third and fourth floors, suitable for cabinet warerooms or any light fancy business. Inquire of S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

TO LET.—UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 910 Broadway to let containing about thirty rooms. This is one of the best locations in the City. Inquire, before 10 A. M., on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Rooms adapted to heavy or light power. Also, a large lot of machinists' tools for sale. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22½ to 25 feet front. Location between 23d and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs. Price $12,000 to $15,000. Possession on or about the 1st of May. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2 007 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—FOR A number of years, three or four lofts in a substantial building, for manufacturing purposes. Must be below Chambers-st., and not too far from Broadway. Address F. A. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

FACTORY WANTED.—SPACE REQUIRED, about 20x50. Apply to ISAAC DAVEGA, No. 70 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM IN Westchester County, one mile west from Hart's Corners' Station, Harlem Railroad, 120½ acres of good land, good house, out-buildings new, plenty of fruit, healthy location; a good grass or grain farm; schools, churches, &c., convenient; would trade in part for improved City property. North of 40th-st. and West of 3d-av. Apply to W. E. HASKINS, No. 282 8th-av. If not sold by March will then be rented; no agents need apply.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM IN Orange County of 125 acres, 44 miles from the City, in a good state of cultivation; new house; other good buildings; also, a man. And wanted to rent, a farm in Connecticut with the stock. Inquire of WM. FETTRETCH, No. 136½ East 32d-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family, where the comforts of a home can be had, at No. 48 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh, within three minutes' walk of the ferries. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A VERY NICELY FURNISHED parlor with an adjoining room, with board on the first floor of a brown stone house with modern improvements. No. 3 St. Mark's-place.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SEcond floor front can be obtained upon application at No. 51 West 22d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—LARGE, WELL-furnished rooms on second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 38 1st-place. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO SECURE permanent board, in a small strictly private family, for his daughter, where she can feel at home; West side; terms moderate; first-class reference. Address BOARD, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and bedroom to let, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or a party of single gentlemen; convenient to Broadway; and all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 422 4th-st., called No. 9 Albion-place.

ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—with or without board, for a family or single persons, at moderate rates. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d-sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with a pleasant room and board in a private family. Inquire at No. 40 Dominick-st., between Varick and Hudson sts.

TO LET—AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BEtween Broadway and Washington Park, a suite of rooms, will full board. Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with or without board.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, to a single gentleman, with gas, bath, &c., in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at 30 East 13th-st.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, TO A gentleman, a hall bed-room, in a first-class house. No. 59 West 27th-st.

A FURNISHED BED-ROOM TO LET, without board, at No. 526 Broome-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IN market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, (formerly owned by the late Major William Jones,) situated in the town of Oyster Bay, north side of Long Island, on the west side of Cold Spring Harbor. It is within two hours' ride of the City of New-York, by Long Island Railroad, and can be reached by two trains daily from Brooklyn and by the steamboat eight months of the year. The mansion house is built of wood with white oak frame, a substantial and fine-looking building, large and commodious, and in perfect order. It is beautifully situated in the centre of a large lawn, extending down to the harbor, and is surrounded with large ornamental trees. The grounds consist of 18 acres of choice land, all under a high state of cultivation, and abounding in fruits of all kinds. The out buildings are two cottage-houses for coachman and gardener, a large stable and carriage-house, wood house, tool-house, workshop, ice-house and bathing and boat-house, all in complete order. There are two wells of excellent water and a living spring upon the premises. There is a fine beach for bathing and unsurpassed advantages for boating, gunning, fishing, &c. The furniture will be sold with the place, if desired. For terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE oldest and finest estates in New-Jersey, situated on the east bank of the Passaic River, about three-quarters of an hour from New-York, containing about 200 acres of highly cultivated ground, together with mansion house and numerous out-buildings, stables, coach-houses, barns, cattle-sheds, and yards, piggeries, henneries, &c. The dwelling is located in the centre of a beautiful lawn of several acres, filled with fine old shade-trees, shrubs and plants. The land is meadow, woodland, plow-land and pasture, owned and occupied by the present family for many years, and is now offered for sale to close the estate. To any parties wishing a delightful and elegant country residence, within Murray Hill distance of Trinity Church and Wall-street, the above is worthy of a full examination. The estate has a large water-front on the Passaic, with boat-house, fish-house, &c., and can be sold in 30, 40, or 50 acre parcels, or as an entirety, on easy terms. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE PREMISES NOW OCCUPIED by L. SILLIMAN IVES, Esq., situated on the Hudson River, near Manhattanville. The house is substantially built of brick, with hollow walls, furnished with hot and cold water throughout; bath-room, gas, range, Bartlett's heating furnace, and possessing all the conveniences of a first-class city dwelling, together with sixteen or more lots of ground to suit the purchaser. The position commands a magnificent view extending thirty miles up the North River, and downwards to the Bay. The Hudson River Railroad passes by the premises which are within five minutes' walk of the dépôt; trains are running at all hours north and south, and will convey passengers from Manhattanville in forty-five minutes to the lower part of the City. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to ANDREW J. SMITH, No. 65 Chatham-st., or to B. SMITH, 152d-st. and 9th-av., Washington Heights.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A fine country seat, the property of the late Nelson Swezey, consisting of about 80 acres of choice land in a high state of cultivation; apple and peach orchards, grapes, strawberries, and a variety of young fruit trees. The mansion is large and built in the very best manner, finished like first-class City buildings, and commanding an extensive and magnificent view of the surrounding country. The property has ample out-buildings, and is every way convenient. The water contains a large portion of iron. The location is healthy, and views really beautiful. A large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession at any time. Inquire of S. C. H. BAILEY, N. 42 Trinity Buildings, Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF W. N. SEYmour, Esq., at Yonkers, one mile from the dépôt. Contains in all about 70 acres, but will be divided by disposing of 35 acres, including all the improvements. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and have a great variety of fruit in three large orchards, besides small fruit of almost all kinds. House large and very finely built, containing water, baths, furnace, &c. All the necessary out-buildings for a large farm; greenhouse, ice-house, (filled,) farmer's lodges, &c. Full particulars, with maps and photograph, may be seen at the office of W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5; or W. N. SEYMOUR, No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FURNISHED, AT NEWBURGH—Thirty acres of land, being a part of the premises owned and occupied by the late W. P. C. Smith. The view of the Hudson and the Highlands, as seen from the premises, is unsurpassed for beauty by any site on the river. The grounds are well stocked with grapes, strawberries and raspberries, and also has a good kitchen-garden. On the premises are a great variety of choice fruit trees in a thrifty, healthy condition; also, many fine ornamental trees about the house. The buildings and premises generally are in good condition, well suited for a gentleman's residence. The whole of the land or any part of it will be let or sold with the buildings. For particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his carriage and blacksmith shops, situated on the main street, in the village of Huntington, L. I., with all the stock and fixtures. The stand is one of the best in the county, with a business of more than twenty years standing. The buildings are in good repair, being nearly new, and well calculated for the business. Terms favorable. Also, a very neat cottage near the above, with about two acres of land, and a large variety of fruit trees on the premises. For further particulars inquire of C. VAN HORN, No. 70 Beekman-st., New-York City, or of F. G. SAMMIS, Huntington, L. I.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING TO SECURE A pleasant home for the Summer, within one hour's ride of New-York, can rent a large and commodious house near Astoria, within 3½ miles of Central Park. It is a most desirable and healthy locality, embowered in shade and fruit-trees, with a lawn of five acres, sloping to the Sound, and commanding a view of great beauty. Carriage-house, barns, ice-house, &c., attached, And also, if desired, 50 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. For particulars, apply to MERRIAM HUBBARD, No. 18 William-st.

TO LEASE AT NORWALK, CONN.—A dwelling house and grounds to lease, pleasantly situated in the most central and yet retired part of the borough; the house 48x40, two stories and attic; there is also a carriage-house, stable, garden and Summer-house. The grounds are tastefully laid out with a variety of shrubbery and shade trees, a large and excellent garden and a great variety of fruit. For terms, apply to JAS. A. HOYT, or LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, No. 22 William-st.

HOUSE AND LANDS FOR SALE IN NEWBURGH.—An excellent house, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, desirably located, thoroughly built, with stable, and all modern conveniences of water, gas, and heating; all in perfect order. Grounds finely laid out, numerous fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars, apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S Advertising Agency, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR A TERM OF years, one of the best business corners in the village of New-Rochelle, situated on two thoroughfares, occupied at present and for many years past as a Saddle and Harness manufactory and ware-room; a first rate stand for the continuance of the same business, or any other requiring a permanent and central position. Inquire of J. H. JOHNSON, in the Hat Store, No. 148 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—A DESIRABLE COTTAGE RESidence, in a very eligible location, built for the owner's use, within five minutes of dépôt, with extensive grounds, lawn, garden, grove, containing an ever-running brook; barn and other out-houses; all new, complete, and in the best of order. For sale cheap, if applied for immediately, to JOSEPH B. LINDSLEY, Main-st., near Brick Church. Price $10,000.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., 8 acres on Mountain Side, and near to dépôt, first-class buildings and improvements, rich soil and abundance of fruit; pure. soft spring water, hot and cold, carried through the buildings; grounds well laid out, and ornamented with a fine fountain. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT fronting on the Hudson, near Dobbs' Ferry Station; as eligibly situated as any other, possessing every modern advantage, and offered much below cost. For full particulars apply to M. K. COUZENS, Surveyor, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York, or at Dobbs' Ferry.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—COUNTRY SEAT for sale, or exchange for City property; four acres of garden land covered with fruit; buildings new and first-class, modern style; one mile from either dépôt; very healthy and pleasantly situated. Inquire of A. W. BARNES, No. 144 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON—Two houses and lots, located near the dépôt. Terms made easy. Inquire of J. O. DORR, Tarrytown, or at No. 339 Greenwich-st., New-York; or to JAS. R. EDWARDS & CO., No. 191 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—IN THE PLEASANTEST PART OF Orange, N. J., five minutes walk from the station, a substantial two-story and attic house, and large well cultivated garden, with fruit, &c.; gas pipes laid through the street; lowest price, $3 200. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ARCHDALE, YONKERS, AN ELegant country seat. Also, a fine place at Tarrytown on the banks of the Hudson. Also, 40 acres at Rye-on-the-Water; 400 acres at Smithtown, S. I. Also, several places to exchange for City property. Apply at No. 2 Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COTTAGE, WITH grounds and conveniences, situated on the north shore of Staten Island, convenient to Sailors' Snug Harbor and Castleton Landing. Apply to R. A. HAVENS & BROTHER, No. 17 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, A GENtleman's country place, within one hour by rail. The owner will leave everything as it is, furniture, horses and carriages cattle, &c., having some 40 acres of land. Apply at No. 20 Exchange-place, Room No. 21.

COTTAGE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A GENteel village residence, in perfect order, and farm of 90 acres choice fruit, &c., very low, to close an estate. Possession immediate. S. EDDY & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE years, with the privilege of purchasing, a country residence, with from one to five acres of land attached, within one hour's ride of the City, convenient to railroad or other modes of conveyance. The house must be of medium size, (8 or 10 rooms,) well arranged, and in good order. New-Jersey preferred. Address, with full descriptions of locality, price, &c., A. B., Box No. 3,298 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR ONE OR MORE years, a house in the country of eight to twelve rooms, at a moderate rent, of convenient access to the City. New-Jersey preferred. Address J. T., Box No. 1.475, stating price, &c.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WELL-SEASONED Billiard Tables, made in the best possible manner, and at reasonable prices, will be found at the PHELAN Billiard Table Manufactory, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-street, New-York. Every article connected with the trade at the lowest rates.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

The five lots on the south side of TWENTIETH-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES, commencing 195 feet from 5th-av.; each lot 25 feet front. 92 feet deep. On account of the superior character of the improvements on this entire block, and the elegant location of these lots, they are considered among the most desirable building sites in the City. Title perfect. Terms easy.

ALSO:

The house and lot No. 77 CLINTON-PLACE, (8th-st.,) north side, between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 31½ feet front 93 feet 11 inches deep; house three stories, brown-stone front, built in the most substantial manner, by the best builders in the City, and now in capital condition.

ALSO:

The house and lot No. 79 CLINTON-PLACE, adjoining above; lot 25 feet front by 93 feet 11 inches deep; house brick, three stories with attic in the rear, built in same manner and by same builders as above. Also in good condition.

For particulars and maps of above property, apply at the office of the auctioneer.

The houses can be seen by applying at No. 79 Clinton-place, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M. each day, with tickets to be obtained at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8,

At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION OF CITY, BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS, AND BONDS AND MORTGAGES, under the direction of Stephen Cambreling, Esq., Referee:

$64,500 New-York City 6 per cent. (Central Park) Stock, due 1887, interest quarterly.
10 shares Bank of Louisiana, $100 each.
137 shares Bank of Orange County, $13 each.
60 shares North River Fire Insurance Co., $25 each.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

One of $8,000, one of $4,000, one of $3,500, two of $3,000 each, all on City property; interest at 7 per cent., payable half yearly.

Further particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER WILL sell at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, 1860, At 1 o'clock, at the American Hotel, Sing Sing, By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of H. W. Robinson, Referee, the following valuable property:

The elegant country seat of the late John S. Jones on the banks of the Hudson, at Sing Sing, Westchester Co., N. Y., consisting of a splendid marble mansion, 60x50, three stories and cupola, containing 25 rooms; gardener's house, carriage-house, stable, hennery, extensive arbors, &c., with six acres of land, magnificently shaded and all in fine order. The view of the River is unsurpassed. This is, without exception, the most beautiful place on the North River, and must be seen to be appreciated.

The very valuable land, consisting of about 45½ acres, suitable for country seats or villa sites, situated in the town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., near Scarborough dépôt, on the Hudson River Railroad, and 2½ miles above Tarrytown, running from the post-road to the Hudson River and adjoining the land of J. G. Boker, and land late of Abraham Leggett. It has the finest building sites on the River, being beautifully situated on high and commanding ground, overlooking the country seats of Anson G. Phelps, Edwin Bartlett, John G. Boker, J. Watson Webb, Rev. Dr Creighton, George H. Swords and others, and having a magnificent panoramic view of the Hudson. This is worthy the attention of capitalists and those seeking a residence in the country, as it is the last of the few desirable places left between New-York and Poughkeepsie, and another opportunity like the present will perhaps never occur. Will be sold in parcels or together.

The two large and extensive valuable foundries at Sing Sing, with the improvements, including one steam engine in each, with boiler, fixtures, &c., all in good order, located on the Hudson River Railroad, adjacent to the dépôt.

Terms easy. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FARM IN NEW-JERSEY.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction, (if not previously sold at private sale,) on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1860, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York: About 70 acres, known as the Hopkins Farm, situated one mile west of the Morristown Court-house, in a high state of cultivation, well divided in plough, meadow and woodland, newly fenced, a stream of water running through the centre, well stocked with fruit, such as pears, apples, cherries, &c. On the premises is a dwelling-house, barn, cow-shed and granary, with a never-failing well of water. For full particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, New-York, from 11 A. M. to 12½ P. M., or of the Auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st., New-York, where a map of the property may be seen.

N. B.—A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent., if required.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VERY DESIRABLE LOTS ON 23D AND 24TH STS., NEAR 5TH-AV. AND MADISON-SQUARE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

23D-ST.—2 valuable lots on the N. S. of 23d-st., commencing 239 feet 8½ inches W. of 5th-av.

24TH-ST.—Also, 4 valuable lots on the S. S. of 24th-st., commencing 195 feet 1 inch W. of 5th-av.

These lots are situated in one of the most pleasant and convenient localities in New-York, for private residences, in the midst of first-class improvements, and are deserving the attention of those wishing to secure elegant building sites. 75 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at public auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Edward Green, Esq., Executor of Garret Green, deceased:

House and lot No. 100 Greenwich-av.
House and lot No. 264 West 28th-st.
House and lot No. 256 West 44th-st.
House and lot No. 82 West 47th-st.
Two vacant lots south side of 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One vacant lot north side 68th-st., 147 feet west of Broadway.
Two vacant lots south side of 83d-st., 225 feet west of 9th-avenue.

For maps and further information apply to the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st., or to B. C. WANDELL, No. 36 Pine-st.

E. C. HALLIDAY Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE WATER-STREET PROPERTY.—To close an estate. E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

WATER-STREET—The two first-class four-story brick stores, coped with granite, known as Nos. 296 and 298 Water-st.; lots each 26 feet 4 inches by about 105 feet; the stores cover the entire lots, and are built in the most substantial manner for the storage of the heaviest descriptions of merchandise. The property is leased to a first-class tenant, at an annual rental of $4,000, to the 1st of May, 1863, and is located in a section of the City rapidly improving in value. There is a mortgage on the property of $15,000, at 6 per cent., which can remain for five years. The sale will be absolute to the highest bidder, to close an estate. Maps may be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top centre tables, mahogany and black walnut corner etageres, mahogany work tables, elegant gilt-frame pier glasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, ingrain stair carpets, Brussels do., mahogany hat stand, feather beds, mahogany marble-top commode, oak sideboard, mahogany bookstand, dressing tables, straw paillasses, blankets, cottage bedsteads, black walnut do., mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, covered in hair cloth, mahogany sofas, in blue brocatelle. Also, an assortment of kitchen ware, China, crockery and glass ware.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE SCREW STEAMER, CHARLOTTE VANDERBILT.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the pier foot of West 10th-st., (late Amos-st.,) STEAMER CHARLOTTE VANDERBILT. The unfinished side screw steamer *Charlotte Vanderbilt*, now lying at the pier foot of West 10th-st., late Amos-st., North River; keel 210 feet, beam 28 feet, light draft and large accommodations for passengers. The sale will be positive, and will be made on board the steamer. Terms of sale—10 per cent. on the day of sale, 15 per cent on the delivery of the deed, and the residue in three equal payments, with interest, at 2, 4 and 6 months, satisfactorily secured. For further particulars and bills apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NOS. 9 AND 11 ATTORNEY-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the executors of William Chardavoyne, deceased, the two commodious two-story and attic brick houses and lots, Nos. 9 and 11 Attorney-st., west side, between Division and Grand sts. The houses are in good order, have gas and Croton water, and are well adapted for the residences of genteel private families. Lots each 18.9x100. 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF LOTS ON AVENUE C, 15TH AND 16TH STREETS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON AND CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON AV. C—6 lots, west side, between 15th and 16th sts.
ON 15TH-ST.—18 lots, north side, bet. Avenues B and C.
ON 16TH-ST.—18 lots, south side, bet. Avenues B and C.
Street lots, 25x103.3, and Avenue lots 23x88 each.

The avenues and streets are sewered. The location and terms offer great inducements to builders and others, as 75 per cent. can remain five years on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton sts., a large variety of new and second-hand household furniture, carpets, mirrors, parlor suites, bookcases, extension dining tables, chairs, paintings, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, paillasses, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

A. M. GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF household furniture, THIS DAY, (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock precisely, at a private residence, No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of drawing-room, chamber and dining-room furniture, 7-octave piano-forte, elegantly-carved rosewood suites, carpeting, &c. Artistic bronzes, statuary, oil-paintings, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS IN WEST FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, by order of the Trustees of the 18th-st. M. E Church, at 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1860, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two valuable lots of land on the south side of 44th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st., or to B. C. WANDELL, No. 36 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 10½ o'clock at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., by order of the assignee, a large assortment of office furniture, consisting of desks, chairs, stools, revolving office chairs, book racks, &c. Also, a large lot of books, bound and elegantly illustrated.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE A TRUST OF TWENTY-NINE VALUABLE LOTS ON 57TH, 58TH AND 59TH STREETS—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

57TH STREET—4 large lots south side, 106 feet 5½ inches west of Avenue A, each 25 feet in width and varying in depth from 121 feet 3 inches to 128 feet 9 inches.

58TH STREET—14 lots north side, 106 feet 5½ inches west of Avenue A, each 25x100.4.

59TH STREET—6 lots south side, 306 feet 5½ inches west of Avenue A, 25x100 4.

ALSO—A gore lot adjoining, having a front of 49 feet.

ALSO—Four large lots north side 236 feet 5½ inches west of Avenue A, varying in width from 25 feet to 35 feet 3 inches, and in depth from 144.11 to 186 4.

70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, or to R. S. EMMET, No. 45 William-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,

is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

TO GENTLEMEN OF MERCANTILE AND LITERARY PURSUITS, AND TO TRAVELERS IN GENERAL.

A pupil of the School of Declamation of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of Florence, member of the Historical Institute of France, and translator of several Spanish literary works, offers to teach to a limited number of gentlemen and ladies,

THE SPANISH AND ITALIAN LANGUAGES,

by a new and successful system peculiar to himself, by which persons at any age may learn during the Winter months either of the above languages, acquiring in the Spanish the purest Castilian pronunciation, and in the Italian the true Roman accent.

The proficiency attained in these languages by this system in 25 lessons, is equal to a whole year's study through any of the old methods used at present for teaching foreign languages. Learning by heart is avoided, and no charge made for the first lesson, that learners may form a correct idea of the rapidity and ease with which languages can be acquired now through this system,—the one by which the celebrated Cardinal Mezzofanti became master of forty languages.

For further particulars apply personally or by letter to F. ALBA, No. 32 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or College. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6, and April 6.

SCHOOL.—A LADY RESIDING NOT FAR FROM New-York receives into her family children of all ages, for whom every comfort and attention is furnished; she gives them her constant personal attention—looking carefully after their health, habits, manners and education; if desired, she superintends their wardrobe, renewing it, as she would for her own children. The best of English, French and music teachers are employed in the family, so that the education of the children can be commenced and advanced as they need. By making application at once to A. H. W., Box No. 117 *Times* Office, further particulars will be given by the lady herself, and in person, if desired.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE—NO. 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton. A new quarter commences on MONDAY, Feb. 6. Pupils are received at any time, and furnished with full or partial board at the Institute, if desired. Circulars and any further information will be furnished by the Principals.
ALFRED GREENLEAF,
BROOKLYN, Feb. 3. EDWARD E. BRADBURY.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF FRENCH IN TWELVE LESSONS.—The subscriber being occupied in giving instruction in the French language, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, to a family residing in Madison-av., who are going to Paris, would like a few more pupils in that vicinity, on the afternoons of the same days. Address by note LOUIS GENTIL, No. 341 Pearl-st.

AT $5.—BOOK-KEEPING AT LESS THAN HALF-PRICE.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway. will form a new private class on Monday, at only $5 for a special practical course in double entry. This course will qualify students for any kind of business. Seats for the $5 course should be secured this day before 7½ P. M.

FRENCH CLASS—$2 A MONTH.—MME. A. GRIEUSNARD, Brevetée de l'Université de France, Académie de Paris, respectfully offers to schools or private persons competent lessons in the French language, and can give unquestionable reference. No. 43 West 13th-st.

$33 50 FOR FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD AND TUITION.—The Spring term of the Fort Edward Institute begins March 22. Superb brick buildings for ladies and gentlemen. Fare from New-York $2 50. Address for circular, Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL— No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Second session begins Feb. 6. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the School.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.—The Spring session of twenty-one weeks will commence on Feb. 3. This is a favorable time to enter this seminary. For particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 16 and 18 East 28th-st. Second term commences Feb. 1. 1860. REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at No. 53 West 33d-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

TEACHERS.

A LADY. A GRADUATE OF ONE OF THE first institutions in the country, and experienced in teaching, desires a position either in a school or family. Is qualified to instruct in the higher English branches, French, Latin, Spanish, Painting, &c. Can produce the best of testimonials. Address L. H. E., care of J. H. Hart & Co., No. 228 Greenwich-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF MAthematics and Natural Science, by a gentleman who has spent several years in the study of these branches in one of the best Colleges in this country. No objection to go South or West. Address for one week, TEACHER, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEment in a school, institute, or family; she teaches English, French, (which she speaks,) German, Latin and drawing. A modest salary would be accepted, in consideration of a comfortable home. Address Y. X., Keyport, Monmouth Co., New-Jersey.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY WHO HAS PART OF her time disengaged would like to meet with some pupils for English, music, drawing, or languages; the upper part of the City prefered. Unexceptionable references given. Address ENGLISH, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A BOSTON LADY, WITH EXCELlent testimonials, wishes a situation as governess in a family, or teacher of piano-forte and singing in a school. Address Miss GARDNER, No. 91 Warren-st., Boston.

A TEACHER OF MANY YEARS EXPERIENCE wishes a situation to instruct in the English branches, and music, two or three young girls at their own residence. Good references given. Address Miss W., No. 28 West 24th-st.

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A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
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LE PRINCE IMPERIALE, a new quadrille recently introduced in Paris, and at the academies of A. DODWORTH, just published, with a full description of the figures.

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MEDICAL.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES. MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth; about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel. New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7 till 9 o'clock.
We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, N. Y. Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Police Gazette, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c*

WELLING'S WORM, DIURETIC AND Condition Powders, made after veterinary physicians' recipes, are very efficacious when given to horses suffering from Inflammation of the Lungs, Heaves, Worms, Surfeit, Moulting, or when hide bound. Testimonials from farmers, City railroad men and other owners of horses, with directions for use, may be had on application to SAMUEL E. WELLING, Apothecary, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. The trade supplied at $4 per dozen, large boxes, of one dozen doses each. Retail price 50 cents per box.

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Stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous, and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the inconvenience of Water-Cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homœopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the complaining and invalid.

They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless—no injury can arise from their use. They are simple—you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient—you can give the proper Sugar Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient—in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

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19.	For Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing: Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	For Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
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The entire set, case of twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Direction	$7 00
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Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book of Directions	1 00

Single boxes, with Directions as above, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. Humphreys, can do so at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, at from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

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Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.

NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.
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THE BEST REMEDY FOR COUGHS, Incipient Consumption and all affections of the throat and lungs. M. Dames' Cough Lozenges. 150 Water-st.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

ALSO,

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

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FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from Cold or any cause, $1 per box.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOOPING COUGH, &c., cured by the Syrup of Naptha; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar. Each $1.
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SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, Acute or Chronic, use Hyatt's Balsam; Townsend's Sarsaparilla, or Kenedy's Discovery. Always at
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DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fact superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs, is most extraordinary, allaying all over excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.
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DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
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Inclose a post-paid superscribed envelope to Box No. 176, Charlestown, Mass.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." Cure guarantied, and medicine provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Dr. WARD'S Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. H. HIRSHFIELD DEVOTES HIS ATtention exclusively to the cure of diseases of the generative organs of both sexes. Consultation free. Letters from the country will be cheerfully and minutely answered, without charge. No. 438 Broadway. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

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HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

FINANCIAL.

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ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
Second Mortgage Bonds,
Income Bonds,
And Stock,
Bought by
H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH,
New-York, Jan. 31, 1860. No. 39 William-st.

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STOCK AUCTIONEER, BROKER and BANKER, No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS AND BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

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HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Saturday, the 26th instant, at noon, for the sale to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, of $22,500 worth of the Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, dated July 1, 1858, and payable 25 years after dates. Proposals may be addressed to H. H. HUNNEWELL, Boston, and indorsed "Proposals to Trustees."
H. H. HUNNEWELL,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
H. P. KIDDER,
Boston, Feb. 2, 1860.

Office of the Metropolitan Gas-Light Co., No. 402 4th av., New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.
THE FOLLOWING-NAMED GENTLEMEN have been elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:
CHRISTIAN H. SAND, WASHINGTON S. WHITNEY,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, JOSEPH NOBLE,
EUGENE S. BALLIN, JOHN D. SCOTT,
EDWARD HAIGHT, JAMES HOY,
HERMANN MARCUSE, ROBT. H. ARKENBURGH.
THOMAS ACHELIS,
EDWARD SCHELL,
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day CHRISTIAN H. SAND was unanimously elected President. W. TITUS, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.

New-York & Harlem Railroad Co., Treasurer's Office cor 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, Jan. 30, 1860.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, on and after Feb. 1.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

Irving Bank, New-York, Jan. 23, 1860.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE IRVING BANK are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Feb. 6. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANL. V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

Office of the Merchants' Insurance Co., Cor. Fulton and Greenwich sts., New-York, Jan. 5, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent, payable on and after Jan. 10. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

Office Central Railroad Co. of New-Jersey, New-York, Jan. 30, 1860.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds due 1st February next will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

New-York, Jan. 30, 1860.
THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be paid at the Ocean Bank, on and after that day of February.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage Bondholders are requested to call on Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., before the 10th of February, to consult on important matters in relation to the sale of the road under the recent decree of foreclosure.
Jan 30, 1860.

GAS-LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE.—THREE hundred thousand dollars stock of various Gas-light Companies in the United States, paying 8 to 12 per cent. dividend. JOHN B. MURRAY, Rooms of the American Gas-light *Journal*, Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY the 7th day of February, 1860, at the banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., issue letters of credit to travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

$5 TO $10,000 BONDS FOR SALE, OR will be exchanged for real estate in the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, or in the vicinity of those cities. Address Box No. 2,039, New-York Post-office.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

UNITED STATES STOCKS.—TRANSFERABLE Fives of 1874, in lots of $5,000. For sale by LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$40,000.—A THOROUGH BUSINESS man, with $40,000 cash capital, can enter as an active or special partner (an active partner preferred) with a manufacturing firm that has already that amount invested. The object of a partnership is extension, and thereby monopoly of a trade that has unnaturally been confined to another city because "the right men have not been in the right place." The house can show by their books what they are now doing, and have got the guarantee of the jobbers of this City to buy nowhere else under certain conditions, which conditions are most advantageous to comply with. A man with a large Southern interest would be more desirable. The field of operations is unlimited, and the business respectable, pleasant, and profitable.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, No. 229 Broadway.

A FINE MERCANTILE BUSINESS OR HOTEL—LOCATION ON LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The subscriber will sell his store, with dwelling attached, ice-house, with outbuildings and one acre of land; also, his stock of goods in the store well selected and all salable cheap for cash. Location within thirty miles of New-York by railroad. Can sell $50,000 worth of goods yearly for cash. Railroad station, Farmingdale. Or will rent the above premises for a term of years. It is one of the best locations for a fashionable hotel in the United States, being in full view of the ocean. Apply in person until Feb. 15, to J. H. FOSTER, Amityville, L. I. Written communications not answered without a return post-stamp inclosed.

LEASE, INTEREST AND GOOD-WILL OF an old-established auction business to be disposed of. The undersigned being about to enter into another line of business, offers for sale the lease, interest and good-will of his old-established auction rooms, No. 23 Bowery, with house attached. The above auction room is extensively and favorably known for sales of pawn brokers' stock, household furniture, clothing, carpets, and other general sales, and has a large connection of buyers and sellers. To a respectable and energetic business man, an opportunity is here offered of securing a safe and good paying business, such as is seldom to be met with. For particulars, apply to A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Bowery.

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY WANTED.—A gentleman whose time is but part occupied as Secretary of a Company in Philadelphia, would like to have the Agency for some responsible New-York Company or Mercantile house. Ample references both in New-York and Philadelphia. Address M. M., care of James McCully, Philadelphia Post-office.

$2,000.—FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF the death of the proprietor, the old-established wholesale liquor-store, located for the last 25 years, at No. 406 Broome-st., with the stock, fixtures, and a lease of two years, from May, 1860, and the good will of the present owners. Is one of the best localities in this City for a first-class bar. Apply at the store.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 to $15,000 in a manufacturing business in a neighboring city. The business is highly remunerative, and the demand almost without limit. For particulars, apply, personally or by letter, to G. M. MIRRIELEES & CO., No. 18 Exchange-place.

$5,000.—A SUITABLE PARTY, OF EDucation and business habits, with this amount, can have a rare chance to enter an old-established, profitable and influential newspaper publishing establishment. Address, with real name, which will be confidential, PUBLISHER, No. 140 *Times* Office.

$2,000.—AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS for sale, yielding large profits and an extended field of operation; cost $6,000 to establish a connection, which, if carefully attended to, will make a handsome fortune. JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, No. 229 Broadway.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A PERSON WITH A small cash capital can find a rare opportunity for purchasing a business in the perfumery line, where a safe and profitable business can be done without hazard. Inquire at No. 118 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

$65 A MONTH CAN BE MADE BY MEN of probity and intelligence, North, East South and West, in a light, agreeable and respectable business, requiring an investment of only $100. Apply, personally, at No. 66 West 13th-st. No letters answered.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO., COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

ROCKWELL'S PURE GRAPE AND BLACKBERRY WINE, for which Gold and Silver Medals were awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute. Sold by E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st.; HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 161, 399 511 and 756 Broadway, N. Y.; R. J. DAVIES, No. 260 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Also, by the producer, in kegs of five gallons or over, at $2 per gallon, and in bottles at $8 per dozen delivered in New York free of charge.
F. A. ROCKWELL, Ridgefield, Conn.

FINE OLD BOURBON AND WHEAT WHISkies, superior peach and cider brandy, for sale by the barrel, gallon or bottle, by GEORGE E. MENDUM, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.
Capital $150,000
Surplus over 47,800
This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

Office Morris Canal and Banking Company, Jersey City, Jan. 24, 1860.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared from the earnings of the canal a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK and TWO PER CENT. upon the CONSOLIDATED STOCK. Both dividends payable on and after the first Tuesday (7th day) of February, at the office of the Company at Jersey City, or to stockholders residing in and near Philadelphia, at the office of E. W. CLARK & CO., there. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to Feb. 7.
L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

St. Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall-street, New-York, Feb 1st, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of three and a-half per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst. The transfer-book will be closed until 13th inst inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Co., New York, Jan. 31, 1860.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., on and after the 10th day of February next.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, FEB. 1, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, 21 Wall-st. New York, Feb. 2, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared their semi-annual dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. D. GRARY, Secretary.

Bank of the Republic, New-York, Jan. 31, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the Bank the last six months, is this day declared, payable on MONDAY, 13th February, prox.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

City Bank, Brooklyn, Feb. 3, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One-Half per cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on the 12th inst.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

Marine Bank, Feb. 3, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after Monday the 13th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until the 14th inst.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable out of the earnings, on and after the 9th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board.
GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 1.
R. C. COMBES, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HUBBARD & BURGESS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN M. HUBBARD,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1860. WALTON BURGESS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, having this day formed a copartnership under the firm of HUBBARD, BURGESS & CO., will continue the business of the late firm, (books and stationery,) in connection with the straw goods business, and have taken the lofts No. 78 Reade and No. 99 Church-st.
JOHN M. HUBBARD,
WALTON BURGESS,
EDMUND B. FAY,
CHARLES K. McGINLEY,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1860. FRED. V. HAMLIN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JACOB BROMBACHER & SON is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be settled by BROMBACHER & DEPEW.
JACOB BROMBACHER,
CHARLES BROMBACHER.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of BROMBACHER & DEPEW, and will continue the business of Jacob Brombacher & Son, at the old stand, No. 78 Cliff-st.
CHARLES BROMBACHER,
E. HOLBROOK DEPEW.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1860.

No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York, Feb. 1, 1860.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO. expires this day.
Mr. E. G. Howe retiring, the business will be continued by the remaining partners, under the firm of KETCHUM, SON & CO.
MORRIS KETCHUM, EDMUND G. HOWE,
T. BELKNAP, Jr., F. M. KETCHUM.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—By the Grace of God, free and independent: To Deborah Cone, Richmond, Mass., Samuel J. Cone, Albany, N. Y., Theodore R. Cone, Richmond, Mass., Elizabeth A. Cone, West Stockbridge, Mass., Elizabeth F. Spoor, Coxsackie, N. Y., Azubah G. Fairchild, Coxsackie, N. Y., Fanny Fairchild, New-Haven, Conn., Lucy N. Raymond Lenox, Mass., Mary E. Raymond, Lenox, Mass., John S. Perry, Albany, N. Y., Charles Perry, Geneseo, Ill., William J. Gates, Tabor, Iowa, Clarinda G. Northrop, Kansas, Sarah A. Wheat, Oberlin, Ohio, Jacob C. Van Dyck, Coxsackie, N. Y., the American Missionary Society and the Treasurer thereof, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and the Treasurer thereof, the American Bible Society, and the Treasurer thereof, the American Tract Society, and the Treasurer thereof, the American Education Society, and the Treasurer thereof, the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate Education at the West, and the Treasurer thereof, the Seamen's Friend Society, and the Treasurer thereof, the Congregational Church and Society of Richmond, in the county of Berkshire, Massachusetts, and the Treasurer thereof, the Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church of North America, and the Treasurer thereof, the Town of Richmond, in the County of Berkshire, and State of Massachusetts, and the Treasurer thereof; being the legatees and next of kin of Samuel Gates, late of the City of Albany, in the County of Albany, deceased, and to the creditors of said Gates, Greeting: Whereas, John S. Perry and Jacob Van Dyck, executors of the will of Samuel Gates, deceased, have lately made application to our Surrogate of the County of Albany, to have their accounts as such executors finally settled. You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our said Surrogate at his office in the City of Albany, on the 16th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend to the final settlement of the accounts of the said executors of said Samuel Gates, deceased.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of office of our said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed.
[L.S.] Witness—Justus Haswell, Surrogate of our said County, at the City of Albany, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1860. JUSTUS HASWELL, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS P. CUNIFFE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 46 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of December, 1859.
law6mS* JAMES McMILLAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOSES P. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the store of Messrs. Draper, Clark & Co., No. 22 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1859.
ARETHUSA E. CLARK, Executrix, &c.
s17-law6mS* ELIJAH F. CLARK, Executor, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, several of the piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, for the term of five years from the 1st day of May next. Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had at this office, where maps will also be shown of the Corporation wharves and piers.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Jan. 31, 1860.

BRITISH AGENCY.—D. M. STEVENS, LAW Agent for Great Britain and Ireland, No. 17 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, devotes exclusive attention to the tracing and recovering of property in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with references, sent on receipt of stamps.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Feb. 6, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason-work, carpenter-work, heating with hot-water furnaces, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new School-house, one hundred feet east of the corner of 79th-st. and 3d-av., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendents of School-buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties, with an affidavit attached, stating their willingness to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into by the person or persons offering the proposals; and none others will be considered. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
ROBERT McGINNIS,
THOMAS McMANUS, } Building Committee
MICHAEL FALIHEE,

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A meeting of the Veterans will be held at head-quarters, Star House, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1860, at 7½ o'clock. A general attendance is requested, as business interesting to the corps will be discussed. By order of THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
ABRM. COLEMAN, Secretary. A. W. JONES, Colonel.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $3 TO ALBANY.
On and after Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—6:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—3:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany, Mail train—11 A. M., Mail, and 4:10 P. M., Express train.
9 A. M.—Mail connects at Chatham for all stations on Western Railroad.
3:30 P. M.—Express also connects at Chatham with a train for stations as far as Pittsfield.
Baggage checked for the Mail and Express corner of White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:45 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.: passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.
Leave Boston, from dépôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.
Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATON TOWN, &c., *via* steamer ALICE PRICE. Leave Murray-st. wharf Feb. 1, 11½ A. M.; 2, 12½ P. M.; 3, 1½ P. M.; 4, 3½ P. M.; 6, 5½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 7, 6 A. M.; 8, 6 A. M.; 9, 6½ A. M.; 10, 7 A. M.; 11, 9 A. M.; 13, 9½ A. M.; 14, 11 A. M.; 15, 12 M. Returning, will leave Red Bank 2½ hours after the boat leaves New-York.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer ANSONIA, Capt. CHAS. DUTCHER, leaves Peck-slip, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

FOR BOSTON.—NORWICH AND WORCESTER Line, from foot of Cortlandt-st., North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

MUSICAL.

THE OVAL PIANO-FORTE,
(With the over-strung bass,)
The most graceful in form, and the best-toned horizontal piano in the world.
The Driggs Piano Company, by greatly extending their facilities of manufacture and improvement in their machinery, are prepared to receive advance orders for these graceful and elegant instruments. The demand has heretofore been far beyond our ability to supply, and for most of the time during the last year we have not had an instrument of this peculiar style to exhibit. This is the original shape of the Driggs patent, or violin piano, and it closely approximates, not only in the principles of its construction, but in its shape, to the violin,—"the most perfect because the most responsive instrument in the world." The case is a vibratory shell, free from all strain of the strings, and the oval shape retains more perfectly the vibratory circles, sustaining the tones with wonderful purity, and making the instrument more responsive and perfect. Warerooms No. 542 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
S. B. DRIGGS, Inventor and Patentee.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway,
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made, PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building corner Grand-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 421 Broome-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusive of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

ORGANIST.—MR. WILLIAM A. KING BEGS TO announce that his engagement as Organist at Calvary Church expires on the 1st of May next, having resigned; he is therefore open to an engagement as Organist and Musical Director of any Church wishing his services.

ALTO SINGER—ONE WHO IS ACCUSTOMED to the Church service, has a deep voice, and reads well, desires an engagement in this City or Brooklyn. Address Mrs. L. R. SMITH, Brooklyn Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, 2D INST., IN BROADway, between Spring and Grand sts., a DRAB POCKET-BOOK, containing $100—consisting of a $50, two $20 and one $10 bills. The finder, by returning the same, to A. MANNEVILLE, No. 852 Broadway, will be suitably rewarded, and will bestow a charitable act upon the porter who lost it, as his employer would otherwise hold him responsible.

$100 REWARD.—WHEREAS, THE HOUSE of James M. Rankin, in the village of Astoria, was entered on the night of Jan. 28 by burglars, and silver plate and other property stolen therefrom, I do hereby offer a reward of one hundred dollars for such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the thieves. By order of the Board of Trustees,
JOHN McALONEY, President.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, FEB. 2, A LARGE ROman Mosaic BREAST-PIN, black ground. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 7 West 14th-st.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS.
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
On MONDAY, Feb. 6, at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, *via* Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
W. F. LAPIDGE, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.
Note.—The office is alongside the steamship.
N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Freeman & Co.'s Express by these steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 3.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock M.
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave pier No. 12, North River, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.
Freight to Norfolk six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and porportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wed'day, Feb. 1, 1860.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Feb. 8, 1860.
ASIA, Lott leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1860.
CANADA, Lang leaves Boston, Wed'day, Feb. 22, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST *via* CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Nashville, $30; Memphis, $33 50; Knoxville, $27; Chattanooga, $27; Augusta, Ga., $20; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Columbia, S C., $20; Charlotte, N. C., $23; Fernandina, Fla., $20; Jacksonville, Fla., $21; Pilatka, $23. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent steamer NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8. Notice—No form of bills of lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, N. R., THURSDAY, Feb. 9 at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $31; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, Atlanta, Albany, Columbus, Macon, Augusta, and various places in Florida, *via* Savannah, Ga.
The AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Tickets can be had for the following places—fare as low as by any other steamer from New-York to Savannah; accommodations superior:
New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $24; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.—UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship Line, leaving every twenty days from each port. Steamship QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander. This well-known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance.
Freight received on 1st inst. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, CITY POINT, AND RICHMOND.—The steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will receive freight for the above places on Friday and Saturday at Pier No. 13 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Norfolk or Portsmouth, 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; to Richmond, 8 cents. Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. SMITH Commander, will leave pier No. 12 North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passage, including state-room and fare, $7 50.
Freight 8 cents per foot and proportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS.
DAILY.
Forwards valuables and merchandize to and from, and collects drafts, bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call" at
No. 74 Broadway.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
EXPRESS
FOR
CALIFORNIA, OREGON
AND
PACIFIC COAST,
Will be dispatched on MONDAY next, at 2 P. M., by the North Atlantic Steamship Co.'s steamer
BALTIC,
connecting at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
through to SAN FRANCISCO, greatly in advance of the mails.
No freight, except small parcels, received on the sailing day.
LETTERS IN GOVERNMENT ENVELOPES will be received till 1 o'clock on Monday.
Letters sent by our express are delivered at San Francisco from THREE TO SIX DAYS AHEAD OF THE MAILS.
Sight exchange on San Francisco for sale.
Collections and cash advances made on goods.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.
Jan. 30, 1860.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING, NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND, THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS R. SWORDS, J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD, GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON, ALVE E. LAING,
A. R. ENO, ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON, J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SKATES.

SKATES VERY CHEAP.—THE REMAINING stock of our Philadelphia Club Skates and fine English and German Skates, for ladies and gentlemen, will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
FOLSOM & STEVENS, No. 205 Broadway,
up stairs.

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM—A splendid variety of Skates, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, girls and boys.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 278 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PATTI—PURITANI.
MONDAY next, Feb. 6, at 8.
RETURN OF MISS PATTI,
And her farewell performances prior to her departure for Europe in the early Spring.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT OF THE OPERA.
MISS PATTI IN A NEW ROLE—ELVIRA.
First night this season of Bellini's celebrated opera of
I PURITANI.
With the following great and complete cast.

Miss PATTI'S first appearance	as	ELVIRA
BRIGNOLI'S first appearance	as	ARTURO
FERRI'S first appearance	as	RICARDO
SUSINI'S first appearance	as	GEORGIO

The sale of seats commences this morning at the Academy, Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st., and Breusing's.
The free-list entirely suspended. No notice will be taken of written applications.
Weber's celebrated opera of DER FREYSCHUTZ will be immediately produced with a complete cast including COLSON, Mad. STRAKOSCH, STIGELLI, and JUNCA. A magnificent new scene, with new machinery, has been painted by Calyo for the incantation scene.
On Saturday, Feb. 11, at 1 o'clock, PATTI MATINEE.
GRAND MATINEES.
In consequence of the limited stay of the Opera, there can only be given TWO Matinées before Easter Monday, the first on Saturday, Feb. 11, and the second and LAST on Saturday, Feb. 18. Miss PATTI will sing at the first Matinée, on SATURDAY NEXT.
NOTICE.—The heating apparatus has been improved during the Recess, in order to render the temperature of the Academy, even during the coldest weather, as pleasant as that of any middling-sized drawingroom.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO NIGHT
WILL BE PRESENTED
An adaptation, by JOSEPH JEFFERSON, of Charles Dickens' beautiful home story.
OLIVER TWIST.
Written in the early bloom of his genius, while his profession of reporter brought him—happily for the world, and what is beautiful within it—in daily contact with strange scenes and strange men and strange manners, the story of Oliver Twist develops more strongly than any other of Dickens' works that passion for picture, that large and loving humanity, that deep sympathy with human suffering, and all that is good and noble, however poor and lowly, on this earth, which has made his name, in a thousand of households, a name of blessing, and stamped him as the most earnest champion now living of family life and virtue, and the eternal foe of selfishness and vice. Long before aught of his found a home in print, little Paul, and little Nell, and little Oliver, had found a home in his big heart, and there he warmed them and warmed them, until the fire caught the mind, and the mind touched the heart, and forth sprang a story, a story full of all those sad things, and gay things, he had met in his daily walks in life, full of quaint fancies and genial figures, full of small angel voices and little merry bells and cheerful crackling fires, full of poor little children cast helplessly on cold, cold streets, and of ogres and fiends in human shape, who beat them and kept them to hard work—full, in fact, of all the features of London humanity, as seen by Charles Dickens. Full of such is the story of
OLIVER TWIST.
Which has been adapted for the stage by JOSEPH JEFFERSON, and will be presented at the Garden on
THIS (Saturday) NIGHT, Feb. 4.
All the great acting is simply individual nature directed by mimetic art and the extraordinary adaptability of the great artists now gathered at the Winter Garden to represent the powerful types of characters contained in the story, first suggested to Mr. Jefferson the revival and fresh adaptation of this drama, which it may be remembered, created on its production at the Park, many years since, so strong an excitement. The character of Nancy Sykes, then played by Charlotte Cushman, being the character in which the first clutched her dramatic crown, will be sustained by
MATILDA HERON.
Fagin, the Jew, and Bill Sykes will find representatives in
J. W. WALLACK, Jr., and GEORGE JORDAN,
and never perhaps, as a whole, did characters fall into the hands of artists better fitted to them than those who will constitute the dramatic picture on Thursday night.

Matilda Heron	as	Nancy Sykes
J. W. Wallack	as	Fagin, the Jew
George Jordan	as	Bill Sykes
T. B. Johnston	as	The Artful Dodger
George Holland	as	Bumble
Mrs. W. R. Blake	as	Mrs. Corney
Ione Burke	as	Oliver Twist
Mr. J. H. Stoddart	as	Mr. Brownlow
Mrs. J. H. Stoddart	as	Mrs. Bedwin

Mr. Cline as Toby Cracket; Mr. Ponisi as Fang; Mr. Brown as Noah Claypole; Mr. Tree as Charley Bates; Miss Secor as Rose Maylie; Miss Gimber as Charlotte; Miss Waters as Susan.
The scenery for this drama has been painted by
MR. HAYS,
MR. RIVIERE,
MR. PERKINS.
The descriptive music has been composed by
MR. ROBERT STOEPEL.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾ o'clock. Box book open fourteen days in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 7½.
ENTIRE SUCCESS.
TO-NIGHT,
And Every Evening till further notice,
THE ROMANCE
OF
A POOR YOUNG MAN.
Adapted expressly for this Theatre by Messrs. Pierrepont Edwards and Lester Wallack.
Music by Mr. Robert Stoepel.
The Scenery entirely new by Isherwood.
PROLOGUE.

Manuel, Marquis de Champcey	Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets (formerly of the French army)	Mr. Brougham
Louise Vauberger (formerly nurse to Manuel, now keeper of a lodging-house)	Mrs. Walcot

THE DRAMA.

Manuel (steward to M. Laroque)	Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets	Mr. Brougham
M. de Bevannes (a man of the world)	Mr. Walcot
Gaspar Laroque (an aged man, formerly Captain of a privateer)	Mr. Dyott
Alain (a confidential domestic)	Mr. Young
M. Nouret (a Notary)	Mr. Levere
Yvonnet (a Breton shepherd)	Mr. C. Parslee
Henri	Mr. Oliver
Louis	Mr. Coburn
Madame Laroque (daughter-in-law to Gaspar)	Mrs. Vernon
Marguerite (her daughter)	Mrs. Hoey
Madame Aubrey (a relative of the Laroque family)	Miss Mary Gannon
Mlle Helouin (a governess)	Miss Fanny Morant
Christine (a Breton peasant girl)	Miss Fanny Reeves

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY, &c.
PROLOGUE.—Paris—Manuel's apartment.
ACT 1.—Brittany—Parlor and terrace, with view of the park at the Chateau Laroque.
A LAPSE OF TWO MONTHS.
ACT 2.—The park and Chateau Laroque in the distance.
ACT 3.—Interior of a lofty tower in the ruins of Elfen, with extensive view of the Breton country—Moonlight.
ACT 4.—1. Drawing-room in the Chateau Laroque. 2. Apartment in the Chateau.
LAPSE OF SOME MONTHS.
ACT 5.—Salon opening on the gardens and grounds of the Chateau.
THE GARDENS AND CHATEAU BY NIGHT,
SUPERBLY ILLUMINATED.
Box Book now open, six days in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
NEW SCOTTISH DRAMA TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, Feb. 4, 1860,
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as JEANIE DEANS,
MISS LAURA KEENE as EFFIE DEANS.
In Sir Walter Scott's beautiful domestic story, dramatised expressly for this Theatre by DION BOUCICAULT, Esq., author of "Jessie Brown,"
In three acts,
JEANIE DEANS;
OR
THE HEART OF MID LOTHIAN,
Produced under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Bourcicault, with
NEW SCENERY AND NEW COSTUMES.
EDINBURGH IN 1737.
THE TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS,
realizing Lander's celebrated picture.
THE ATTACK ON THE TOLBOOTH.
A new Overture to "The Heart of Mid Lothian," and new descriptive music, has been composed expressly to accompany and illustrate this story, by
MR. THOMAS BAKER.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Performance over at 10 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
COOKE'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock.
The evening entertainments will commence at 7½.
THE TREMENDOUS SENSATION
Upon witnessing the brilliant, startling and thrilling Feats of
THE HANLON BROTHERS,
in their terrific Ærial representations of
LES HOMMES DE L'AIR.
And the introduction by
MLLE. ELLA ZOYARA,
of her superb, matchless and thorough-bred
Arabian Mare ZAIDEE.
The entire programme will be reproduced on
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 4.
Together with the dashing, reckless and artistic
BAREBACKED HORSEMANSHIP,
By MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
The Star Rider and World Challenger!
Court Jester .... Mr. J. PENTLAND.
Besides all those other great performances for which this Company is universally renowned.
In rehearsal
THE MERRY SPORTS OF OLD ENGLAND,
introducing a Steeple Race, Morris Dance, May Pole, and other games.
Boxes, 50c. Orchestra chairs, $1. Private boxes, $5 and $6.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1860, and every evening during the week.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
Revival of
MRS. DAY'S NEW-YEAR'S CALLS
FOR 1860.
GEORGE CHRISTY in his popular character of PETER DAY, M. GUSTAVE BIDAUX, first baritone of the Italian Opera, &c. Through which will be interspersed
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
in all its shades and phases
New Songs, Acts and features by the entire Company.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 25 cents.

GREAT INDIAN EXHIBITION AT BLEECKER BUILDING.—The great Indian Orator and Chief OKA-TE-WALLA, or Mountain Panther, just arrived from the wilds of Oregon, with his warriors and squaws from the forest, equipped as when prepared for battle; they will represent, in their wild and untutored eloquence, the pleasing and startling peculiarities of the red man of the woods, painting with dramatic power many of the horrific scenes of blood and battle that are now being enacted by these uncivilized brethren of the forest. The public will find this exhibition of savage life truly what it is represented to be; and the object of the Chief is to gain a knowledge of civilized life, and to return to his tribe and teach them. We hope the public will feel interested in this noble undertaking. A free exhibition will be given on SATURDAY AFTERNOON to Sabbath Schools and District Schools. Doors open at 2 o'clock; commence at 3 o'clock. Exhibition on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 4; MONDAY, Feb. 6; TUESDAY, 7; THURSDAY, 9; SATURDAY, 11. Doors open at 7; commence at 8¼. Admittance 25 cts.; children under 12, 15 cts.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!—At the pupil's residence, by the quarter, course, or single lesson. Young gentlemen desirous of learning this popular instrument, will find it to their advantage to take lessons from me, as I am the only perfect teacher now in America, and most reasonable. Address G. CLIFTON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, FEB. 4, 1860.
In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
Morton's admired comedy of
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.
After which the farce of
OUR FELLOW-CLERKS.
EVENING, at 7 o'clock,
For the last time, the celebrated comedy of
A HUSBAND TO ORDER.
After which, Dancing, &c., and the farce of
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, will be produced, with the permission of Dion Boucicault, Esq.,
THE OCTOROON.
Wax statue of JOHN BROWN, living BABY ANACONDAS and enormous SERPENTS, living KANGAROOS SEAL, &c.; beautiful AQUARIA.
Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13c.; Parquette 13 cents extra.

BOWERY THEATRE.
J. H. ALLEN .... Sole Lessee and Proprietor.
T. W. MEIGHAN .... Acting Manager.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; curtain will rise at 7½.
First night of the equestrienne actress and danseuse,
MLLE. LOUISE WELLS.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1860.
To commence with the tragedy of MACBETH.
To conclude with JACK SHEPPARD ON HORSEBACK.
Jack Sheppard (on horseback) ...... Mlle. Louise Wells.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Between Hester and Canal sts.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, to commence with
THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN.
To be succeeded by the Romantic Melo-drama of
HANDSOME JACK, THE HIGHWAYMAN.
Concluding with the comic Pantomime of
THE FRISKY COBBLER.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
AT PALACE GARDEN, 14TH ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Animals fed at 12 o'clock each day.
LARGEST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS IN THE WORLD.
Performance THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING of that wonderfully-educated Pony, Black Diamond, performing Pony Prince Romeo, Monkey Jocko, the pony rider, laughter-provoking Maltese Jack, Educated Mule Osceola, Great War-Elephant Hannibal.
Prof. LANGWORTHY'S Wild Lioness, and other animals.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.
SAMEDI, 4 Fevrier, 1860.
MARIE JEANNE.

MR. & MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S
FAREWELL READINGS.
HOPE CHAPEL .... TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock.
SHAKESPEARE,
SHERIDAN,
DICKENS.
CORIOLANUS, (5th act.)
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, (an act.)
And for the last time,
BARDELL vs. PICKWICK.
TICKETS: Body of the Hall, 50 cents; Gallery 25 cents.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE,
OPEN DAILY,
From 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.,
At TEMPLE HALL,
Formerly Dr. Van Zandt's Church,
9th-st., one door east of Broadway.
LECTURES DAILY, at 3 and 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CONCERT.—The children of the Memorial Sunday School will give a concert in Palace Garden Hall, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 1860. They will be assisted by the Tremaine Family, young vocalists from Brooklyn, "whose musical talents are the surprise of all who hear them." Admission 25 cents. Commence at 7½ o'clock; doors open at 6¾ o'clock.

FINE ARTS.

BANVARD'S GREAT PAINTING,
"THE ORISON,"
NOW ON EXHIBITION
At WESTON'S GALLERY, No. 765 Broadway.
Admission free.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation; is a good cook, baker and a neat laundress; would do housework, or chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging. Good reference. No objections to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Is not afraid of work.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY YOUNG woman, as laundress, and to assist in up stairs-work, if required; would have no objections to go a few miles in the country; has good reference. Call at No. 411 Hudson-st., between Le Roy and Clarkson sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED WOman, to do the housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook; has good City reference; wants a home for the Winter. Apply in the rear, first floor, No. 144 West 30th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and seamstress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, BY A young girl who understands her business from experience. First-class City references. Apply at No. 328 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., in the grocery store.

A DRESSMAKER OF MANY YEARS experience, would be glad to make an engagement with ladies by the day, week or month. Apply at No. 54 West 29th-st.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman or groom, for the country or City, with a good reference from his last employer; will assist in the garden, and make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place. Can be seen for two days. Address T. D., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEXTON OF SOME up-town church by a man with several years' experience. A note addressed to F. R. D., No. 272 8th av., with real name and place where an interview may be had, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION IN a law office, where he will act in the capacity of copyist, and perform all the duties of the office; best of references as to honesty and sobriety; wages, $4 a week. Address A., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY an Englishman; thoroughly understands his business—hot house, green-house, &c. Can be seen at Mr. Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st.

A BOOK-KEEPER — A YOUNG MARRIED man, who has had five years' experience in this City, and is fully competent—desires a situation. Refers to last employers and others. Address B. Y. M., Box No. 105 *Times* Office, for one week.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO GO ABOUT ONE MILE in the country; one to do general housework; who must be a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; the other as seamstress and to do a little chamber-work. Apply at No. 392 Broadway, up stairs, Saturday or Monday mornings, before 10 o'clock.

WANTED.—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, FROM the country, unacquainted with the confectionery business, wishes a bright, engaging, intelligent young lady as partner and clerk that is acquainted with the business; reference required. Address J. C. W., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND town. An active person, with a capital of $25, can make $25 per week. J. E. COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.
Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also, Paillasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

TO MERCHANTS AND UPHOLSTERERS. Cheap, comfortable and wholesome Beds for the million. The Robertson Patent, for cotton, felt or plush mattresses, has recently been extended for the term of seven years. The reputation of this mattress is now permanently established, and generally conceded to be superior in every respect to wool, hair, husk, moss or any other kind of bed in use. From the nature of the material used and the manner of constructing them, they are perfectly clean and healthy, free from all vermin or pestiferous odors, and retain their elasticity and softness for any length of time, and can be made at one half the cost of hair. The subscriber is now prepared to grant licenses to responsible parties for the manufacture and sale of the same on favorable terms.
G. B. HARTSON, No. 104 Pearl-st., New-York.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

SILK MACHINERY FOR SALE.—COMPLETE machinery for throwing about 200 pounds of silk a week, all in the best order, is offered for sale at 60 per cent. on its original cost. This machinery is of the latest style, and has been in operation for six months only. It can be seen by calling on S. NEWMAN, No. 39 William-st., Newark, N. J.

PORTABLE STEAM AND HOISTING ENGINES, of the manufacture of HITTINGER, COOK & CO., the reputation of which is thoroughly established, all sizes, both vertical and horizontal, for sale by
CHARLES W. COPELAND, Sole Agent.
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER, NO. 168 BROADWAY, N. Y.—This boiler, a combination of cylinders, effects a saving of 30 per cent. in fuel. Price $25 per horse power, allowing fifteen feet of heating surface each. The improvement can be applied to cylinder boilers now in use, increasing their capacity.
H. BOARDMAN.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

A DAY OF DISASTERS.

A Second Boiler Explosion in Brooklyn.

Six Persons Killed and Fifteen Seriously Injured.

Further Particulars of the Elm-street Catastrophe.

FAMILY BURNT TO DEATH IN PENNSYLVANIA.

At 7:40 o'clock yesterday morning those who inhabit near the junction of Myrtle and Nostrand avenues, Brooklyn, were startled by the loud sound of an explosion, which shook the buildings in the vicinity from chimney to foundation stone. People rushed out of doors and hastened to ascertain the cause. The large hat factory recently erected between Myrtle, Park and Nostrand avenues and Sanford-street was in ruins, and beneath the rubbish were buried—some alive and some dead—a score of the employes of the establishment. The factory, which belonged to Messrs. AMES & MOLTEN, manufacturers of hats, No. 35 Broadway, New-York, was opened about two weeks ago, and about two hundred persons, of whom sixty were females, were employed there. Messrs. WOODRUFF & BEACH, of Hartford, Conn., furnished the engine and boilers which kept the machinery in the building in motion. Mr. ABEL EASTMAN, an experienced engineer, had been sent by the manufacturers from Hartford to superintend the erection of the engine and boilers, and to take charge of them until they were fairly in working order. It was the explosion of one of these boilers which tore the building to pieces, cost the engineer and at least four others their lives, and injured seriously a great many others.

The crowd that was summoned to the scene by the noise of the explosion was speedily increased by the firemen whom the fire-bells, which immediately gave the alarm, brought to the spot, and the policemen detailed from every precinct in the city, commanded by Deputy Superintendent FOLK, took possession of the premises. During the early part of the morning the crowd in the neighborhood was so dense that the cars on Myrtle-avenue were stopped. With difficulty, the people were kept back. Men, women, and children, whose relatives or friends were employed in the factory, pressed forward, frantically endeavoring to find them, or learn something about them; but by the admirable police arrangements, all who could not be of service within were excluded from the inclosure which surrounds the site of the building. The work of removing the bodies of the dead and extricating the living from the ruins was prosecuted vigorously. The following are the names of the

DEAD:

JOSEPH McCRACKAN, of Brooklyn, Superintendent of the factory, and one of the proprietors; aged about 35, and married. Resided at No. 71 Fort Greene-place. Leaves a wife and one child.

WILLIAM EASTMAN, of Hartford, Conn., Engineer; boarded in Spencer-street, Brooklyn. He was in the employ of Messrs. WOODRUFF & BEACH, of Hartford, Conn., and superintended the putting up of the engine. At the request of Messrs. EAMES, MOULTON & Co., he remained a few days to superintend the engine. He was to have left for Hartford last evening, where he has a family. He was 50 years old.

EMIL WERNER, of Brooklyn; resided at No. 35 Kent-avenue; aged about 40. He was foreman of the hat finishing department, and leaves a family.

PATRICK McNALLY, a gas-fitter. He was employed by Mr. MOORE, of John-street, New-York, and was fitting up the gas fixtures at the factory.

JOHN HIGBEE, aged 19 years. Resided with his father in Spencer-street. He was taken home alive, but died soon after he reached it. He commenced work for the first time in the employment of Messrs. AMES & MOLTEN, a few minutes before the explosion.

Last evening, at the request of the friends of a man named —— ANCHUTS, the police renewed their search for his body in the ruins of the building. After working a short time the remains were found and delivered to his friends.

JOHN FARRELL was taken to the Hospital badly scalded and otherwise injured, and died at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was 23 years old, and was born in Ireland.

WOUNDED.

AARON VOORHIES; right leg crushed. Born in New-Jersey, aged 30. Taken to the Hospital. His leg was afterwards amputated. He is a carpenter, and resides at No. 4 Bond-street, Brooklyn.

JOHN MULHOLLAND, native of Ireland, badly scalded. Taken to the Hospital.

JOHN GALLAGHER, native of Ireland; has a compound fracture of the collar bone, and is scalded dangerously. Taken to the Hospital.

JAMES WORTHINGTON, native of England, aged 30 years, a carpenter, bruised about the head, not dangerously. Taken to the Hospital.

ANN GARRETTY, native of Ireland, aged 20, severe contusion of the ankle. Taken to the Hospital.

HARRIET COSTIGAN, injured in the back.

BRIDGET and **ELIZABETH FOLEY**, sisters. BRIDGET's finger and face were hurt and ELIZABETH received internal injuries. BRIDGET fell across a sewing-machine, and it was impossible to remove her from the ruins until after a beam which lay across her was sawed in too. Both were removed to the house of Mrs. WHEELER in Walworth-street, where they were cared for, and thence conveyed to their home in Eighth-street, New-York.

JAMES HIGGINS, aged 15, residing at No. 194 Sixteenth-street, New-York. He was employed in the factory in "turning" and weighing. He had been at work in the factory about half an hour, and when the catastrophe occurred was behind the boiler, which was situated under a shed outside of the factory. He was in the act of emptying a pail of water when he was lifted off his feet and carried through the wall of the factory, or over it, to a point a hundred feet distant from the place where he was standing. With the exception of slight bruises on one side of his face he was apparently uninjured. He was carried into the house of Mrs. SWEENEY, a kind-hearted Irish woman, who said her husband found him "forninst the door," and that she would take care of him until he got well.

DANIEL COLEMAN, employed in stiffening hats on the ground floor. He was injured about the head and internally. He resides at No. 40 Kent-avenue.

JAMES HENTINGTON, scalded.

AUSTIN BURRITT, slightly injured.

WM. McCLOSKEY, trimmings cutter, injured in the breast.

MARGARET CARDIGAN, injured internally.

—— **SMALL**, a carpenter, injured in the side and back. Resides, in Classon-avenue, near Gates. Many others were injured slightly.

ANDREW ORR was slightly injured. He was taken to his residence, corner of Court and Atlantic streets.

Mr. **KINMORE**, residing in Clinton-street, was badly burned.

Two men—one named PICKENS, and the other unknown—are still missing.

This factory was a brick building, three stories high, 25 feet wide, and 200 feet in length, extending from Sanford-street to Nostrand-avenue. On Sanford-street was a wing two stories high, about 25 feet wide by 25 feet deep, used as a finishing room. Just at the rear of this, and opposite the centre of the main building, was located the engine-room, containing besides the machinery three boilers. One of these boilers exploded, but from what cause cannot at present be definitely stated; but it is supposed that the want of a sufficiency of water was the cause—the pumps, it is stated, were frozen up. Just before the explosion one of the firemen came into the engine-room, and stated to the engineer that there was something wrong about the boilers, but without saying what the difficulty was. Immediately thereafter one of the boilers exploded, with such violence that a piece of the boiler, ten feet in length, was forced through the wall of the engine-room, through both walls of the main building's first story, and landed at a distance of nearly twenty-five feet. These walls—three of them—were each twelve inches thick. The sudden passage of the boiler through the main building caused about three-fourths of it to fall, burying beneath the ruins between 20 and 30 persons. About 200 persons were employed in the building, but fortunately only a small portion had commenced work.

The remaining portion of the boiler was forced in an opposite direction a distance of twelve or fifteen feet, and brought up against a one-story brick building, which it partially demolished.

The factory was finished about one month ago, and has been in operation two weeks. The building cost $12,000, machinery $10,000, and stock in the mill $15,000. The actual loss probably will be about $25,000. Soon after the explosion a number of physicians arrived at the scene, who rendered valuable aid. Police-Surgeon BALL, Dr. BALL, and others were among the number.

Coroner HORTON was also early on the spot, took charge of the bodies, and impanneled a jury. The investigation will be commenced to-day.

INCIDENTS.

Immediately after the explosion the father of young HIGBIE came to the ruins and aided in the search. While so engaged he seized upon a person's leg, which was protruding from a pile of bricks, and presently discovered, from a peculiar malformation of the foot or ankle-joint, that it was his own son. The body was taken from the ruins, and the old man followed it heart-broken to his home.

JAMES PATTEN, one of the operatives, who worked in the "plank shop," which was not injured by the explosion, says the sound of it seemed like that of an earthquake. He jumped out of the window, and when he looked around he saw men carrying DANIEL COLEMAN, who was badly injured. He had COLEMAN conveyed to his (PATTEN's) house, No. 381 Walworth-street.

C. B. STURGIS, No. 104 Cumberland-street, was just entering the doorway as the explosion occurred. He escaped serious injury.

A boy named **LYONS** was thrown upon one of the picking machines. An iron bar confined one foot, but he managed to get hold of a hammer and release himself. He was able to go to his home in Hudson near Myrtle-avenue.

JOHN W. WEISSE was also just entering the door to go to his work when the building fell. He escaped with a few bruises.

—— **SCHELL**, brother-in-law of WERNER, (killed,) was at work in the building. He was thrown under some of the machinery, but escaped with a few scratches.

Officer **WADDY**, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested three boys in the act of stealing hats from the establishment. They were committed to answer.

The dead, with the exception of HIGBIE, were placed in the "plank room" after the explosion, and there a great many looked at the remains. They were horribly mutilated,—for the most part in the lower part of the body. A pen-knife found in McCRACKAN's pocket was broken in two and the handle of his gold watch was broken off. JOHN HASKISS, the other engineer of the factory, had gone to breakfast a short time before the explosion occurred. His place, had he been there, would have been in the engine-room, and he could hardly have escaped with his life.

Mr. T. T. MAY, Agent of the American Mutual Life Insurance Company, states that last week he started to go to the factory to arrange with the foreman and one other for the insurance of their lives. By chance he was called in another direction, and now their lives are past insuring. Among the bystanders at the scene of the catastrophe there was considerable discussion with regard to the cause of it. Some, who claimed to be practical engineers, asserted that it was occasioned by the stoppage of the feed-pipe by the deposit of sediment contained in the well-water used in the boilers.

INQUEST.

Coroner HORTON took charge of the bodies, and shortly after the explosion impanneled the following Jury:

Henry Jackson,
John H. Martin,
P. F. Wing,
Innis J. Powell,
P. H. Sines,
Jno. Folk,
Ephraim Place,
Samuel L. Caverly,
J. S. Darcy,
Ira Bowers,
Thomas E. Wood,
James Wilson.

After viewing the bodies, the Jurors were discharged until Monday next at 1 o'clock P. M.

A piece of the exploded boiler was taken by the Coroner and sent to Mr. BURDEN, the founder, to test the quality of the iron.

THE LATE EXPLOSION AT POLLY'S DISTILLERY.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of GEO. BELL, killed in the late explosion in POLLY's distillery, corner North Fourth and First streets. The following is a synopsis of the testimony:

John W. Wood being sworn, says: I am an engineer in the distillery of Furman & Co.; have charge of all the machine department, including the boiler that exploded; was not on the premises at the time of the explosion; consider that want of water in the boiler was the cause.

There are two boilers together used for the purpose of supplying hot water, not to generate steam. One of them is larger than the other. The fire under the smaller boiler being greater than that under the larger one, displaced the water in small boiler and caused it to collapse. Fire was started under these boilers at 8 A. M. Requires three hours to generate steam. The explosion took place at 10½ o'clock. Believes every precaution was at all times used to prevent accident. Considered the boiler perfectly safe. Would have been willing to sit upon it at a pressure of 50 pounds steam.

Joseph Sharkany, sworn, says—I am fireman in the employ of Furman & Co.; reside at No. 41 North Second-street; run the engine under the direction of Wood; on the morning of the explosion he had filled the boilers and taken all necessary precautions to guard against accidents; was in the engine room at the time of the accident; a distance of perhaps fifty feet or more; he thought there was water enough in the boiler.

Wm. Parr, sworn, says: I am book-keeper for Furman & Co.; was in the office at the time of the explosion; saw George Bell before and after he was taken from the ruins; am of the opinion that he was not quite dead at the time he was taken out.

Dr. John Brady examined the body of deceased after it was taken from the ruins, and believes that death was produced by suffocation.

Coroner MURPHY, in summing up the evidence, stated that he considered the occurrence purely accidental, and, after a somewhat lengthy consideration, the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the views expressed by the Coroner.

THE ELM-STREET FIRE.

Scene at the Ruins—A List of the Wounded and Missing.

The disastrous fire and loss of life which occurred at No. 42 Elm-street, on Thursday evening, was the theme of painful remark in the City yesterday, and the vicinity of the terrible catastrophe was visited by curious crowds during the day to view the ruins, which required the presence of a strong force of the Police to control. Cords were stretched across the street, to prevent interference with the work of removing the ruins. The search for the bodies supposed to have been buried beneath them commenced at an early hour, under the superintendence of the Police. Mr. CARPENTER employed twenty five laborers to assist. About 5 o'clock the body of a woman and child, charred almost beyond the power of recognition, was discovered in the front part of the building, near the door of the bakery. The intense heat which prevailed it was thought, would so completely destroy the bodies that it would be impossible to discover them. Few of the unfortunate tenants who escaped were able to return to view the wreck of their former home; most of them either being injured in their efforts to escape from the building, or were scattered in different parts of the City, endeavoring to provide, as best they might, for their families. Nothing whatever was saved by the sufferers, except the scanty clothing they had on when the alarm was given. Many of the children were in bed, and were carried thence into the street. The severity of the season greatly aggravates the disaster of these poor people, who must be dependent upon the kindness of neighbors or friends for temporary shelter. The actual loss of life, we are happy to state, has been exaggerated, if the accounts thus far obtained are reliable, and probably does not exceed nine or ten. A list of the tenants, furnished by Mrs. SCHAUSS, the wife of the agent, shows that there were:

On the first floor two families, viz: FERDINAND TESTLIN, mother and three boarders, occupying the basement as a shop, and apartments on the first floor. They were saved. JOHN DEVRIES, grocery, with his wife and child, also saved.

On the second floor, back, were WM. D. YOUNG, wife and two children, FREDERICK MEYER, wife and two children, all of whom escaped by the back stairs,—losing all their effects. The front rooms were occupied by ANTONIO ABAGE, his wife, three adults and two children, SOLOMON SCHILDBERG, wife and six children, all of whom escaped.

The third floor, back, was occupied by ISAAC WEISS and five children, all of whom escaped with slight injuries. A little daughter of seven years had her eyes injured, and is at the Haspital, in the care of her mother. JAMES DANIELS, wife and three children, on the same floor, are safe.

In the front part of the third story were HENRY SAMUELS, wife and one child. The child is missing, the parents having escaped. MICHAEL McCARRICK, a coachman at the Astor House, wife and two children were saved.

On the fourth floor, back, were WM. WOOD, wife and two children, and AUGUSTUS RICKS, wife and four children, all of whom are saved. The front part was occupied by MARKS GOODMAN, wife and three children, who are saved. GEORGE BORDNER, his wife and three children, lived in the adjoining rooms. The husband and children are safe, one, a son of sixteen years, having taken his little sister of four years and jumped with her from the third story. The wife, in forcing her way out, inhaled the flame and smoke, and was carried to the Hospital, where she died at 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The fifth story, back, contained two tenants, JAMES ARMSTRONG, wife and child, and GASPER STORCK, wife and three children. These all escaped with great difficulty, excepting the wife of STORCK. Her husband carried out two of the children, but on returning found her leaning against the wall, suffocated. Snatching the babe from the arms of its already dead mother, he made his way through smoke and flames to the back stairs to the yard. The front portion was occupied by WM. NORTH and wife, who escaped by jumping from a side window into the adjoining house. Mrs. McBRIDE, a widow with two children, were overpowered, and perished in the flames. The sixth floor, back, was vacant, or used as a drying-room. JOHN PARROTT, wife and five children, and WM. VOGEL, wife and three adults, were in the front rooms, and are all reported safe.

Included in the foregoing are those who were injured and carried to the Hospital:

RECAPITULATION.

	Persons.	Missing.
First floor and basement	8	—
Second floor	24	—
Third floor	19	1
Fourth floor	19	2
Fifth floor	13	5
Sixth floor	12	—
Total	95	8

The foregoing statement of the lost, is presumed to be near the truth, but it may require correction.

IN THE HOSPITAL.

A little daughter of Mrs. WEISS; slightly injured.

Mrs. BORDNER; died yesterday.

Her son, and the little girl with whom he jumped from the third story window; slightly bruised.

VERONICA MARCHANT, a French girl, 13 years of age, who threw herself from the fifth story. She has a compound fracture of the thigh, and other wounds. She is doing well.

All the patients are under the care of Dr. H. N. FISHER.

The lady managers of the Home for the Friendless have provided homes and clothing for the children, and the Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry offered the sufferers an asylum.

Coroner JACKMAN will hold the inquest this forenoon at 11 o'clock.

Mr. JOHN DE VRIES, whose loss has already been stated, was uninsured.

TENEMENT-BUILDING MAN-TRAPS.

THE LEGISLATURE INVESTIGATION OF 1856—WHO IS TO BLAME FOR THE RECENT LOSS OF LIFE?

The heartrending catastrophe of Thursday evening—the roasting alive of some ten or twelve human beings—may well suggest the questions, "Who is to blame for this casualty?" "Could human forethought have prevented it?"

We think we can show conclusively that, had the Legislative action of 1856, initiated by Hon. JOHN M. REED, of this City, been carried into effect, the late accident could not have been attended with such fearful results. The Assembly of March, 1856, appointed a Committee to examine into the construction of tenement-houses in this City, and report to the Legislature "what legislation is requisite and necessary to remedy the evils, and afford full protection to the lives and health of the occupants of such dwellings." One of the reasons assigned for the appointment of the Committee was this: "That these tenement-houses are mostly filled with the poorer class of persons, hundreds of whom are often crowded into a single building, *without any means of egress in case of fire or sudden alarm*, except through a narrow passage." This Committee visited, personally, the worst tenement houses in New-York and Brooklyn, examined the tenants, house owners and agents, and procured the opinions of builders as to the safest method of erecting such buildings. The reports of their proceedings at the time crowded the columns of the daily Press, and are entirely too voluminous to be reproduced at this time. Yet with such a fearful illustration of the propriety of the Committee's recommendations, it might not be inappropriate to glance at the general results of the investigation.

It was found that in the generality of tenant houses the aids to cleanliness were sadly deficient; the privies and wash houses were not sufficient; water was not readily accessible; the filth and garbage was not regularly removed; the tenants were not compelled to observe cleanliness, and yet, at the same time, rents are charged which yield a better return on the investment than the best Fifth-avenue property. The most squalid wretchedness and abject misery, commingling with vice and crime, which that Committee witnessed, was enough to sicken the stoutest heart. The writer well remembers the harrowing scenes that were presented to the vision of members of the Legislature, who were perfectly astonished at the abject degradation almost within a stone's throw of their own dwellings. By far the most noticeable feature of objection in the houses visited was the almost utter impossibility of escape in case of fire. This was a point of frequent remark by the Committee, and formed the subject of the most prominent of their recommendations for legislative action. In April, 1856, the Committee submitted a partial report, with the following suggestions:

1. An enactment against permitting the renting of under-ground apartments or cellars as tenements.
2. *Regulations as to the building of halls and stairways in houses occupied by more than three families, so as to insure easy egress in case of* FIRE.
3. The prevention of prostitution and incest, by providing that only a sufficient number of rooms, or a room properly divided into separate apartments shall be rented to families, and by prohibiting sub-letting.
4. The prevention of drunkenness, by providing for every man a clean and comfortable home.

But the members of the Committee, Messrs. Reed, Duganne, Curtis, Shea and Brevoort, went out of office, and the Legislature failed to take action at the next session, so that the matter was finally dropped. The Committee, however, had the public spirit and humanity to complete their report which was printed and submitted to the Legislature. Its number is Document No. 205, in Assembly, March 9, 1857, and the man who revives the subject and secures the needed Legislative action, will be a public benefactor.

LONGER LADDERS WANTED—A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The calamitous loss of life at the fire in Elm-street last evening was owing almost entirely to the fact that there are no ladders long enough to reach to the upper stories of high buildings.

There is in extensive use in London a sort of telescopic ladder, of very simple construction, mounted upon a single pair of wheels, and which when closed is very compact and easily and quickly moved from place to place. The wheels are near the lower end, and with the end form a sufficient base for the ladder when raised. The process of raising is simply the turning of a crank after the machine is in position, and a simple arrangement can make it self-sustaining.

The advantage of such a contrivance is certainly obvious, and needs no comment. Firemen themselves would greatly benefit by the lessening of the risk they are obliged to run, and for that, as well as other reasons, would undoubtedly favor its introduction.

Your usual readiness to give every good object the benefit of your large circulation is my apology for thus trespassing upon your valuable space.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1860.

RELIEF FOR THE SURVIVORS.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
No. 157 Worth-street. Feb. 3, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The fire on Elm street, last evening, has thrown a number of worthy families out of homes, without clothing or a single article of furniture. Mr. PARROTT, with a family of five children, living on the fifth floor, was out at work when the fire occurred. ALFRED, the oldest child, leaped from a window in the side of the house down some 25 feet on to the roof of a two-story house immediately adjoining, the roof of which was quite steep. Fixing himself, the mother pitched the three older children to him and then tied the babe, ten months old, in a sheet and attempted to lower it thus, but it fell out down into the snow, and was immediately seized by its brother. The mother then sprang out and was kept from sliding off of the roof by a grasp from her little boy. They made their way to a scuttle near them, and escaped before the flames reached this building. The presence of mind of this little fellow, under God, saved the life of this interesting group. This family are left without an article of furniture, and only the garments in which they escaped from the burning building. Mr. PARROTT's condition is one of no greater destitution than the others, all of whom, so far as we have been able to ascertain, are worthy and respectable people. We have offered these families temporary shelter at the House of Industry, but something must be done to procure raiment, bedding, a few absolutely essential articles of furniture, and some aid in the payment of the first month's rent. Will you allow such sums to be left with you, as the kindness of your readers may prompt them to appropriate to these destitute and afflicted families. We will cheerfully endeavor to make a judicious and discriminating distribution of any moneys, clothing, or articles of furniture intrusted to us. S. B. HALLIDAY.

MINOR CASUALTIES.

Fire in Lexington-avenue.

LOSS $57,000—THREE BUILDINGS BURNED.

About 1:15 A. M., yesterday, a fire broke out in the brown-stone-front house No. 258 Lexington-avenue, supposed to have been caused by a defect in the furnace-heater. The flames spread rapidly, and soon ignited the two houses adjoining, Nos. 256 and 260. No. 256 was owned and occupied by Mr. JULIAN A. HASBROUCK. His loss he estimates at $30,000; fully insured. Rev. Dr. HOGE occupied No. 258, which was owned by Mr. ELY. Mr. ELY's loss is about $10,000; fully insured. Dr. HODGE's loss is $2,000, and is not insured. The last house, No 260, was owned by Mrs. EMMA GELLAR. Loss about $10,000, and insured. The occupant of the house, Mr. MOSES WOLF, lost about $5,000, which is fully covered by insurance. Total loss, $57,000; insurance, $55,000.

Fire in Broadway.

While the above fire was raging, flames were discovered issuing from the basement of No. 1,094 Broadway. The fire extended to the story above, which was occupied by Mr. J. N. McLAUGHLIN, and used as a butcher-shop. His loss was about $2,000; insured. The building was owned by Mr. W. BRANCH, and damaged to the extent of $1,000; insured.

Fire in Chatham-street.

An accidental fire, involving a loss of $200, occurred about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, in the fancy goods store of Mr. PRIEST, on the corner of Chatham and Roosevelt streets.

Fire in Cortlandt-street.

A trifling fire occurred at 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, in the Northern Hotel, in Cortlandt-street. It was accidental in its origin.

Fire in Pennsylvania.

THREE CHILDREN BURNT TO DEATH—THE MOTHER AND THREE OTHERS BADLY INJURED.

HYDE PARK, Penn., Friday, Feb. 3.

The dwelling of DANIEL EARLY, Sr., was burnt last night, and three children perished in the flames. The mother and three other children escaped from a second-story window, but all badly burned. The father was absent.

The weather was intensely cold. This morning the thermometer marks 16° below zero.

Police Reports.

FAITHFUL IN ADVERSITY.

Early on Friday morning, Patrick Madden *alias* Mead, and Abraham McDonald, both young men, were detected by Officer Anderson, of the Seventh Precinct, as they were breaking into the office of Marshall B. Shaw, a lumber dealer at No. 92 Market-street, for the purpose of stealing $400 which the desk contained. Madden was arrested and locked up in the Station-house. His confederate escaped at the time, but was subsequently taken into custody at the Station-house, as he was filing the bars of the window of Madden's cell with the object of liberating him. Justice STEERS detained the friends on charges of burglary.

ROBBED HIS EMPLOYER.

Joseph Hovey, a lad 15 years of age, was apprehended yesterday for stealing a gold watch and other jewelry, valued, in the aggregate, at $68, from Maurice Levi, of No. 328 Ninth-avenue, by whom he was employed. Hovey admitted that he had stolen the property, and handed over a number of pawn-tickets, which represented it. All the articles were recovered, and Justice KELLY held the lad for trial.

AN ALLEGED SHOPLIFTER.

Eugene Reamield, a German, who states that he is a merchant doing business in First-street, was apprehended yesterday afternoon in the store No. 162 Broadway, on a charge of having stolen a piece of silk valued at $50. It is alleged that he was detected in the act of concealing the silk beneath his coat. Justice CONNOLLY held him to answer.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—MARGARET LYONS who was accidentally run over in City Hall-square, a few days ago, by a carman, died yesterday from the injuries then received.

REVOCATION OF WARRANTS.—The Sheriff of Kings County has revoked all of the warrants of Deputy Sheriffs except a few necessary for office and court duties. The reason of this is that some of the outside Deputies have involved the Sheriff in heavy liabilities.

From South America.

LATER FROM RIO AND FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

Our files of Rio papers extend to Dec. 17.

The Emperor was still absent at the North. On the 15th a grand banquet was given by the new Anglo-Brazilian Steam Packet Company on board the *Portugal*, one of their new vessels. The festivities were diversified by toasts and speeches, wherein Com. SANDS, the American Commander on the Brazil Station, figured prominently. The health of the President of the United States was duly honored.

The coffee market, owing to heavy exportations, had become firm, at advanced prices. In freights a vessel had been taken up for New-York at 30c.

By the arrival of the Swedish brig *Sidon* at Rio we receive dates from Buenos Ayres to Dec. 2.

The Argentine steamer *Corsa*, engaged in transporting troops, had been blown up through the explosion of her boiler, and a large number of persons had been killed.

The Brazilian Minister to Paraguay had left that Republic.

[Advertisement.]

OUT OF HIS PLACE.—Would you be a Banker, a Broker, a Merchant? a Mechanic? a Lawyer? a Physician? a Clergyman? a Teacher? or an Artist? Before fixing upon either go to Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, and have a Chart of your true character, capabilities, and the sphere in life to which you are by nature best fitted, and your proper place in life. What you can do best will be clearly pointed out.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

[Advertisement.]

LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This unrivaled Sauce, manufactured by PARKER BROTHERS, London, can be obtained of their agent in this City, A. J. PARKER, ta No. 15 Beekman-street. This article is superior to the Worcestershire Sauce, and can be obtained at one-half the price.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Habitual constipation, the parent of apoplexy, general debility, and premature decay, is permanently cured by a course of the Pills, and no external disease can long resist the Ointment.

[Advertisement.]

SUPERB ENTERTAINMENTS.—The attractions at Barnum's Museum to-day are of the highest order of merit. Two excellent pieces this afternoon, and two more this evening—including "A Husband to Order," played for the last time.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 3.

7,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.	88	260	N. Y. Central R	70⅞
25,000	Miss. State 6s	80⅞	400	do	70⅞
5,000	do at 30	81	450	do	70⅝
55,000	do	81	250	do b60	70¾
5,000	do at 30	80¾	350	do s30	70½
2,000	Cal. Large Bs 7s	85	300	do	70⅝
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	101½	100	do s20	70⅝
1,000	Har. R. 1st M	94½	100	Erie Railroad	8½
1,000	Ill. Cen R. Bs	88	100	Reading Railroad	38⅞
5,000	Cl &Tol.S. F. Bs.	56	450	do	38⅝
1,000	Chic.&R. Isl. Bs.	94	200	Mich. Cen. R b60	37¾
10	Bank of America	109½	50	Mich.S.&N. Ind. R.	5¾
25	Imp & Traders' Bk.	107	10	do	5½
50	Hud. River R s60	41½	100	M. S &N Ia. G. S. b60	13½
100	do b60	41⅝	200	Ill. Central R b60	56½
150	Pacific Mail S. Co.	80	10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	88
400	do	79¾	16	do	87½
100	do b10	79¾	300	Galena &ChicagoR	59
400	do b30	79¾	50	do b30	59
150	do s30	79½	700	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	63½
50	do s60	79½	150	do s30	63½
190	do s3	80	50	do b4	63½
50	do c	80¼	100	do b30	63½
50	do s10	80	300	do b60	63¾
200	do b20	80¼	200	do s30	63
50	Panama Railroad	130½	500	do	63
150	do	130½	250	do b30	63
100	do s60	130			

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000	Mo. State 6s	81	110	N. Y. Cen. R	70⅜
15,000	do s60	80¾	15	do	70⅜
10,000	do	80¾	100	do s30	70¼
5,000	Cal. State 7s	86½	500	do opg	70⅜
3,000	Tennessee 6s, '99.	88½	50	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	5
2,000	do	88	100	do b60	5
3,000	Mi. So. S. F. Bds.	56	150	Mi.So.& N.In.G.S.	13
3,000	M.So. 2d M.B. b60	34	150	Panama R b60	130¾
100	Har. R. pref b60	34½	50	do	130½
126	Pacific M. S. Co.	80½	200	Illinois Cen. R	56
100	do	80¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R s60	58¾
100	do b3	80½	200	Chi. & R. I. R s10	62⅞
50	do s60	80	150	do	62⅞
50	do b30	80½	500	do s10	62⅝
50	do s10	80¼	100	do	62¾

FRIDAY, Feb. 3—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day the State Securities were firm, and a large business was done in Missouris at 81 ℔ cent.; Tennessees sold at 88⅛, and for Virginias 92 bid and 92½ asked. For most of the Railway mortgages the bids were also firm, and holders generally indisposed to sell at present rates. These two departments of the General Market indicate at present more nearly the improved condition of Money affairs than the Railway Share list, which, with the exception of Panama, appears to sympathize wholly with New-York Central, that stock in turn being affected by the varying prospects of hostile legislation at Albany. We see no occasion to change the opinion that the very damaging measure of *Pro Rating* cannot ultimately become a law, but its strength with the Special Committee who have reported it to the Assembly is such as to render its passage through that House at least probable. To-day there was a purpose manifested by the speculators to sell the stock down, and between the sessions of the Board 70¼@⅜ ℔ cent. ex dividend was accepted on the Street, being ½ ℔ cent. lower than yesterday afternoon, and 1½ lower than on Wednesday. At and after the Second Board in the afternoon the price improved, and finally closed 70⅜ ℔ cent., the same as at the close of business yesterday. The principal Western shares took the same course—lower in the forenoon, and steadier, after ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. recovery, at the close. Rock Island 63, Galena 59, Michigan Central 37½, and Illinois Central 56¼@½ ℔ cent. The bids for Toledo the same as on Thursday, without business at either Board. This Road reports a traffic in January of $77,615, against $59,855 same month last year. The Rock Island Road $70,555, against $55,485 same month last season. The shares of the Michigan Southern, of both classes, are much depressed and neglected by speculation; common stock $5, and preference $13, sales. There was a renewed free demand for the shares of the Pacific Mail, which carried up the price to 80¼@80½, being an additional rise of 1½ ℔ cent. The reduced scale of expenses in running the boats on the Pacific, with an increased employment in the freight service at paying rates, has enabled the Company, of late, to more than save themselves against the hostile competition of the Vanderbilt line, while the latter is supposed to be losing money in the general traffic, and known to be losing time in the delivery of the United States Mails. We cannot find that any other influence, public or private, is building up the Pacific stock. This, of itself, strengthens the belief that, with large reserved cash means, the old line will sooner or later live down all merely spiteful competition, or else induce a mutual arrangement to place the steam fleet of both concerns in more profitable employment. It is well enough to talk of the undoubted wealth of Mr. VANDERBILT as a formidable power in the Pacific trade, but it is found to be another affair to demonstrate that it is an irresistible one. That gentleman himself has too much sagacity not to understand that, for all the purposes of self-defence, the old line has at command both the steam material and the hard cash to maintain its supremacy as long as he is likely to have the stomach to dispute it. The shares of the Panama Company are also in demand at 130½ cash, and 131 buyer 60 days. The Road is feeling sensibly, and to increased profit, the additions constantly making to the freight traffic between New-York and the Pacific, and between Europe and the Pacific, over the Isthmus. These additions result more, perhaps, and certainly as much, from the gradual changes in the currents and expedition of trade, as from its natural increase. And already the gross annual income of the Company, including the regular California passenger business, has grown from $1,112,000 in 1855 to $1,972,000 in 1859, enabling the concern, after paying 12 ℔ cent. a year to the stockholders since the former date, to place a surplus of $1,200,000 in the auxiliary steamers of the Aspinwall and Central American lines and in their own Bonds, for future disposal as a legitimate surplus. The estimates of $2,300,000 to $2,500,000 as the gross income of 1860 will, if even nearly realized, impose the question upon the management of advancing the present liberal standard of Dividends to a higher rate. The general market this afternoon closed steady, with some disposition to firmness, though without much appearance of regular outside speculation.

The day has been a dull one in Money and Exchange. We hear of short prime Discounts at 6@6½ ℔ cent., and longer dates at 7 ℔ cent., these figures applying to strictly choice paper. The regular dealers at Bank, on all fair offerings, are accommodated liberally at 7 ℔ cent. The Stock Brokers get Money on call at 6 ℔ cent. There was fair employment in this line to-day. Exchange on London, standard bills, 108⅞@109 ℔ cent., and on Paris, f.5 20⅝@f.5 18⅞, with a liberal supply of Francs from the Cotton markets at the South. The business to-day for the steamer *Fulton* is only a moderate one, but owing to the ease in Money, the standard drawers hold their rates steady on London. The Sub-Treasury received $180,000 on account of the New Loan, and $34,000 for Customs. The disbursements were $264,000; balance this afternoon, $8,980,328.

The *Baltic* for Aspinwall on Monday next will have a very large freight manifest for the Pacific, and a full complement of passengers. A deputation of leading gentlemen in the Panama and Pacific Mail Companies will go out to the Isthmus, partly on business, but mainly, we believe, as a pleasure excursion—consisting of Messrs. CHARLES H. RUSSELL, GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE, ISAAC TOWNSEND and WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.

The United States Trust Company have raised their rate of half-yearly Dividend, for February, to 4 ℔ cent., payable on the 10th inst. The Marine Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 3 ℔ cent.

The Federal Treasury had subject to draft at the close of January, in the various depositories, $7,975,407, independent of the sums to the credit of Government disbursing officers, and the proceeds of $1,100,000 New Loan awarded on 31st ult.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port	$1,611,628	$3,710,149	$3,563,327
Thrown on Market	1,953,907	3,794,838	3,537,001
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$4,477,772	$14,286,756	$15,333,332
Thrown on Market	5,662,989	14,781,283	15,538,099

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,577	$888,059	225	$73,353	116	$48,293
Mf. of Cotton	1,702	622,524	396	97,041	373	81,600
Mf. of Silk	1,625	1,454,054	206	72,660	115	87,255
Mf. of Flax	351	162,776	139	25,729	114	25,653
Miscellan's	3,112	149,581	96	17,550	1,552	17,206
Total	8,367	$3,276,994 286,333	1,053	$286,333	2,270	$260,007 3,276,994

Total Entered ... $3,563,327 Total Marketed ... $3,537,001

BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES JAN. 1, 1860.

States.	Banks & branches	Capital.	Circulation.	Specie.
Maine	69	$7,516,790	$2,544,001	$683,096
New-Hampshire	52	5,041,000	2,136,475	286,953
Vermont	41	4,082,416	1,947,638	169,597
Massachusetts	176	64,519,200	18,031,121	6,278,498
Rhode Island	93	20,865,569	2,442,091	450,949
Connecticut	76	20,917,168	2,914,683	913,876
New-York	300	110,997,040	37,780,265	22,026,137
New Jersey	46	7,884,412	2,876,171	940,701
Pennsylvania	87	25,565,482	8,596,649	8,378,475
Delaware	12	1,628,185	594,627	216,479
Maryland	32	12,560,635	3,218,749	3,294,671
Virginia	63	14,685,370	7,846,257	2,978,654
North Carolina	28	6,525,200	4,613,829	1,206,954
South Carolina	23	14,962,062	10,971,275	2,255,861
Georgia	28	12,479,111	7,164,593	3,726,845
Alabama	6	3,663,490	4,712,863	3,212,687
Mississippi	2	1,110,600	318	591
Louisiana	19	24,215,689	2,147,689	15,847,368
Texas	1	332,000	98,674	7,972
Tennessee	39	8,361,357	3,286,945	2,857,926
Kentucky	37	12,916,725	9,389,426	4,364,931
Ohio	66	5,375,145	4,479,694	1,662,352
Michigan	3	754,304	147,698	41,982
Indiana	37	3,617,629	3,946,251	1,794,885
Illinois	48	4,000,334	2,846,179	269,585
Missouri	22	5,796,781	4,157,836	4,169,905
Iowa	1	215,550	86,437	197,683
Wisconsin	98	7,995,000	2,964,738	719,438
Minnesota	2	50,000	14,857	15,272
Nebraska	2	56,000	18,497	6,943

NUMBER OF BANKS AND BRANCHES—1509.

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital	$408,051,244	Notes, Bills, Exchange, &c.	$755,233,223
Circulation	161,976,516	Specie	88,977,096
Deposits	264,437,068	Real Estate	27,304,812
Profits on hand	47,050,303		
Total	$871,515,131	Total	$871,515,131

PITTSBURGH BANKS—JAN. 30, 1860.

Banks.	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
Bk. Pittsburgh	$228,326	$356,223	$1,773,441	$598,313
Exchange Bk.	490,665	190,992	1,363,832	193,318
Mer. & Man. Bk	201,602	110,368	897,917	179,962
Citizens' Bk.	202,500	70,796	696,235	106,043
Mechanics' Bk	283,735	76,338	814,005	79,747
Iron City Bk.	225,836	108,903	673,501	200,395
Allegheny Bk.	264,865	90,417	770,389	197,908
Jan. 30	$1,896,363	$1,003,037	$6,989,320	$1,555,685
Jan. 23	$2,012,478	$1,022,336	$[illegible],060,471	$1,545,103

ST. LOUIS BANKS—JAN. 28, 1859.

Banks.	Exchange.	Circulation.	Specie.
Merchants' Bank	$923,281 84	$95,160	$90,096 49
Bank of St. Louis	313,411 60	68,490	55,164 57
Southern Bank	355,938 58	71,880	62,239 30
Mechanics' Bank	476,514 50	99,065	56,363 47
Exchange Bank	403,063 40	66,635	55,163 97
State Bank	1,669,577 51	20,495	192,700 22
Union Bank	148,779 57	67,625	51,610 77
Total	$4,290,567 00	$489,350	$563,338 79

The Legislature and the Railways.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Ever ready as you are to advocate a progressive policy in the management of public affairs, I avail myself of your columns to point out disadvantages that are likely to arise out of the State Legislature interfering with the New-York Central and Erie Railway Companies.

That there is evidently a hostile feeling prevailing along the lines against these Companies, arising in a great measure from their charging proportionate higher rates on way freight than is exacted on the through traffic which passes over the road, is not denied. It would be the exception to the general rule if it were otherwise. But if Gov. MORGAN and his party would only contemplate the result of the proposed changes, they must obviously be impressed with the idea that the remedy will materially aggravate the evil, only to appear in another form.

The competition existing between the Canal and the Railroads is healthy, one keeping the other in check, to the advantage of the community at large, within the State; which attracts business that under other circumstances would seek other channels. Consequently it would be unwise meddling with either of the interests in question—beyond a liberal appropriation to the Canal for its enlargement.

The competition most to be dreaded to the public works of this State for the Western business, is the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, owned as it is by English capitalists, who are anxious to injure the Cities of New-York and Buffalo, running from Detroit at the West to Portland and Quebec at the seaboard. This Company are now carrying freight from St. Louis, Chicago, &c., at rates that will admit of flour to be laid down at Boston at $1 per barrel, and other goods at relative charges. The tariff for similar property from the western end of the line, within the Province, is the same, or a little over, that established for the through traffic which has, in some cases, to be carried double the distance. This system is complained of by the inhabitants along the route, from the fact that the Government of Canada *gave* towards the enterprise *sixteen millions of dollars*, besides liberal contributions made by the different municipalities along the line. The Company urge in reply that they are anxious to secure the "*Western United States Business*," for the reason that the proceeds of that trade is like so much found money, and which enables them to charge for the way business lower rates than they would be necessitated to impose were they without that traffic.

This argument will apply with equal, if not greater, force to the dispute pending between the State Legislature and the New-York Railway Companies. It would be better for the complainants to bear with the ills that they know, than court changes which may entail more serious grievances.

The milling interest throughout the State will suffer seriously by the enactment of either of the bills now under discussion at Albany, which will certainly reduce the quantity and assortment of wheats the millers now have the incalculable advantage of selecting from.

The inhabitants of Buffalo are surely unaware of the fact that some London capitalists are now expending enormous sums of money in the erection of elevators, &c., at Port Sarnia, with a view of striking a deadly blow at the commerce of that city, or else they would not for a moment allow their prejudices against the Railway interest of the State to get the better of their judgment. That it is the salvation of Buffalo to encourage the different lines reaching this once fine city is patent to any disinterested observer; and as for New-York City, the commerce of the port is sufficiently appreciated to prevent its representatives interfering with those public communications terminating there *from* the interior, the effectual operation of which contributes so largely to the prosperity of the place.

Viewing the question disinterestedly, from a commercial point, it can only be compared to a General erecting magnificent fortifications, and because the enemy does not appear he employs his soldiers, in order to keep them out of mischief, to scale his own forts; the sequel being annihilation of his own army.

For the Legislature to tax or impose any restrictions on this important branch of the public works of the State of New-York would very properly be put down as being *arbitrary and retrogressive* in its character; whereas, by leaving the different Railway Companies free to compete with their numerous rivals, and making ample provision for the enlargement of the Erie Canal, would be considered *sound progressive* policy, which system is the only one that can reflect credit on Gov. MORGAN's Administration when dealing with these important interests. A. MILLER.

The Commerce of the Lakes.

OSWEGO, Friday, Feb. 3.

The *Commercial Times'* annual statement of the commerce of the Lakes, now being prepared, shows that by converting Flour into Wheat the total amount of Grain shipped eastward from the Lake regions, over Lake Ontario, in the year 1859, was 14,800,000 bushels, against 21,800,000 bushels in 1858. The shipments by other routes leading to the seaboard show a considerable decrease since 1858.

Trade of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 3.

Weekly exports	$150,559
Increase of exports	62,756
Weekly imports	75,753
Decrease of imports	186,288

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 2.

FLOUR—Holders firm; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $5 60@$5 75 for superfine. WHISKY steady at 19¼c.@19½c. PROVISIONS firm. BACON in good demand. MESS PORK, $17 25@$17 50. BULK MEATS—Sales of 200,000 pounds at 6¾c.@8¾c. LARD, 10½c. Sight Exchange on New-York ¾ ℔ cent. prem. for gold.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 2.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 2,000 bales; sales of the week 11,000 bales, with a decline of ⅛c., at 11⅛c. for good middling. Receipts of the week 21,300 bales.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Feb. 2.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 950 bales; market depressed; sales of the week, 8,250 bales. Receipts of the week 19,500 bales. Stock in port 87,000. Exchange on London, more buyers than sellers, at 108¾@108⅞. Exchange on New-York par@ ¼ ℔ cent. premium.

MOBILE, Thursday, Feb. 2.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 4,000 bales; market quiet and prices declined ⅛c.; middling 10⅝c.@10⅞c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 3.

FLOUR firm; superfine $5 62@$5 87. WHEAT unchanged. CORN—Offerings light; yellow, 75c. OATS dull at 42c.@44½c. PROVISIONS firm. WHISKY dull at 23½c.@24½c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 3.

FLOUR firm, but not active; Howard-street held at $5 50. WHEAT buoyant; offerings light. CORN dull; white, 70c.@73c.; yellow, 68c.@70c. PROVISIONS steady. WHISKY dull at 25c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 2.

COTTON—Sales 8,000 bales; market dull; slow of sale, but prices unaltered. SUGAR firm at 6⅜c.@7⅜c. Freights of Cotton to Liverpool, 9-16d.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas .... 3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail .... 5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad .. 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail .... 5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad .... 5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat .... 3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mail for the *Fulton*, hence for Havre, will close on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 10 A. M.

The Havana mails for the *Empire City* and *Quaker City* will close on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 1½ P. M.

The California mails for the *Northern Light* will close on Monday, Feb. 6, at 1 P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.		Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Fulton	Feb. 4	New-York	Havre.
City of Manches'r	Feb. 4	New-York	Glasgow.
Nova Scotian	Feb. 4	Portland	Liverpool.
America	Feb. 8	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Feb. 18	New-York	Bremen.
Canada	Feb. 22	Boston	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Feb. 22	New-York	Glasgow.
FROM EUROPE.			
Bremen	Jan. 7	Bremen	New-York
Ocean Queen	Jan. 17	Havre	New-York
North American	Jan. 18	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 18	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York
North Briton	Jan. 25	Liverpool	Portland.
Canada	Jan. 28	Liverpool	Boston.
United Kingdom	Jan. 28	Glasgow	New-York
City of Washingt'n	Feb. 1	Liverpool	New-York
Saxonia	Feb. 1	Hamburg	New-York
Arago	Feb. 7	Havre	New-York
Glasgow	Feb 8	Glasgow	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
Quaker City	Feb. 4	New-York	Havana.
Karnak	Feb 4	New-York	Havana.
Empire City	Feb. 4	New-York	Ha. & N.O.
Cahawba	Feb. 13	New-York	Havana.
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
Baltic	Feb. 6	New-York	Aspinwall.
Northern Light	Feb. 6	New-York	Aspinwall.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises .... 7 7 | Sun sets .... 5 21 | Moon sets 5 17
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 43 | Gov. Island. 5 52 | Hell Gate 7 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK .... FRIDAY, Feb. 3.

Cleared.

Ships West Point, Spencer, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost; D. Hoadley, [illegible], New-Orleans, Post, Smith & Co.

Barks S. E. Ashly, Ashly, Hong Kong, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Native, (Br.,) [illegible]; A. Lee, Christian, [illegible], J. M. Smith & Co.

Brigs Alma (Br.,) [illegible]; I. B. Nevius, Tilly, Nuevitas, [illegible].

Schooners J. [illegible], Mott & Co., Stanley, [illegible] & Co.; Forest King, [illegible] gold, Crowell, Norfolk, [illegible] ier, Fernandina, [illegible].

Arrived.

Steamship Commerce, Thompson, Baltimore, in ballast, to Henry Mouton. [illegible] between this port and [illegible].

Steamship Potomac, Watson, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Patapsco, [illegible], Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Potomac, [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to [illegible].

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Bark G. W. Horton, [illegible], Gibraltar Rock Dec. 16, with [illegible]. Dec. 16, spoke ship Joseph [illegible], from Leghorn for Boston. Has experienced [illegible] Western Islands.

Brig Storm King, Penny, Boston 3 ds., in ballast, to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Elizabeth, [illegible], New-Haven 3 ds., in ballast. Jan. [illegible] unknown schooner [illegible].

Schr. Mary E. M[illegible], fish to master.

Schr. Howard, [illegible], Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Frank Herbert, Parker, Boston 4 ds., with seed to master.

Schr. Tomah, Artis, Eastport 18 ds., with fish to Jeo Frye.

Schr. Triumph, Artis, Virginia 3 ds., with linseed to master.

Schr. Moderator, Mitchell, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

BELOW—One ship, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, E. N. E., with snow.

Sailed.

Ship Carrier Dove, for San Francisco. Barks Golden Rule, for Aspinwall; [illegible]; Vine, for Curacoa; Lucky Star, for Havana; Trivoli, for Remedios.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Feb. 3, sunset.—One bark passing the Highlands, in tow, bound in. No other vessels in sight, bd. in. Wind moderate. N. E., cloudy.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 3, sunset.—No inward bound vessels in sight. Ship Carrier Dove, for San Francisco, and bark Golden Rule, for Aspinwall, went to sea at 3 P. M. Wind moderate, N. E., cloudy.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—Arr. ships [illegible], Gen. Windham, [illegible] from Boston; Potomac, [illegible] from Havana; bark [illegible].

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Arr. [illegible] Philadelphia; barks Quincy, Mauson, Palermo; Edwd. Hill, Arey, do.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—The bark Tremont, from Charleston, has arrived [illegible] masts in the Bay to-day.

Miscellaneous.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The ship David Crockett, Capt. Burgess, is loading for San Francisco at Pier No. 15 East River, in Coleman & Co.'s line. She is advertised to sail on the 18th inst.

The pilot boat New-York, No. 8, came in from sea this morning, and reports [illegible] from N. N. E., with [illegible] gat, spoke and boarded ship J. M. [illegible], from St. Marks and [illegible] port, who hauled off [illegible].

The pilot-boat Mary Ann, No. 13, reports, Jan. 31, Barnegat bearing W. by S. 25 miles, spoke and boarded Nor. brig Avance, from Alexandria, Egypt, [illegible] night experienced a very heavy gale [illegible] with snow.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, South Brooklyn, [illegible]. The Pastor, Rev. Hugh S. Carpenter, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The evening discourse—*Life and Character of* [illegible] *Alexander, D.D., of Princeton*. [illegible] attend.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADISON-square, a brown-stone English-basement house, medium size; with all the modern improvements. The owner leaves for Europe next Saturday, and for a prompt purchaser will be sold at a bargain. A mortgage for $12,500 can remain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or address Box No. 3,539 Post-office.